The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Supreme Court to Meet To-day.

How Mexican Claims are to be Paid.

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1876.

Struck with Paralysis.

Assistant Quartermaster General Thomas (on the retired list since 1873), while walking yesterday afternoon near the Treasury Department, was seized with a severe paralytic stroke.

WASHINGTON, January 2, 1876.

Mexican Claims.

Counsel who have business before the United States and Mexican Commission say the sum awarded to Mexican citizens will be probably two million dollars, and to citizens of the United States between five and six millions. According to the terms of the treaty, the United States will give credit to the Mexican Government for the amount which will finally be awarded its citizens, to be paid to them by Mexico, and the sum due by Mexico to citizens of the United States will be paid this Government in annual installments of $300,000 in gold, or its equivalent.

The Supreme Court

will resume its sessions to-morrow, when, it is expected, an opinion in the Grant Parish case, involving the constitutionality of the Enforcement act, will be delivered.

The Vice Presidency—A Full Statement—The Law and Precedents—Mr. Ferry's Election Discussed Five Days—About His Repeated Resignation—His Friends Advise Him to Stick—No More Caucusing Upon the Subject—The Whole Matter Rests with the Committee on Privileges and Elections — Interpolations in Jefferson's Manual.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON December 1, 1875.

The question as to the validity of Vice President Ferry's election grew out of a desire to get the office for some New England Senator. Vice President Wilson being from Massachusetts, it was claimed immediately after his death that his successor should by all manner of means be chosen from one of the New England States. It was confidently stated, even before the funeral, by those in interest that

"A New Election"

would be held soon after the holidays, and an Eastern Senator put in Senator Ferry's place.

To question the validity of Mr. Ferry's election was not at that time even thought of. It was soon seen, however, by the temper of the press that a little "finesse" would be required, that to displace the President of the Senate, who was every way qualified for the discharge of his duty, simply because the place was wanted for some one else, would never answer. A report was thereupon started that Mr. Ferry's financial record was not strictly in line with the principles of the Republican party, but that was soon set at rest by an examination of the Senate records, where it was seen that Mr. Ferry's record was eminently contrastive and he voted in one instance at least to prevent a disruption of the party at the time when an agreement between the contraction and expansion Senators seemed almost hopeless.

It then occurred to the "claimants" for the place to question the validity of his election and to start the report that Mr. Ferry had been requested to resign, &c., &c.

The doubt once raised found fast friends among Democratic politicians, who were soon glad to claim for Speaker Kerr the succession to the Presidency in case of the death of the President, and finally it was carried so far that the Edmunds resolution seemed necessary to settle the matter. It was simply one of inquiry, and was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections—the members of which, being eminent for fairness and impartiality, soon rendered a report that the election was valid, and thus settle the matter.

The question has now gone beyond the domain of a Republican caucus, though it is believed even before that tribunal that Mr. Ferry would have a majority and three or four to spare.

The Precedents.

It has been frequently stated in print that out of fifty-three presidents *forty nine* are in favor of Mr. Ferry, but it is not generally known that

In Every Instance

without a single exception where the Vice Presidency has been permanently vacated, either by the death of the Vice President or the promotion to the Presidency, the precedents are all in favor of Mr. Ferry.

A Case in Point.

Senator Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut, was elected President *pro tempore* at the special session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, in March, 1865. In April of the same year Vice President Johnson was promoted to the Presidency by the assassination of President Lincoln, and President *pro tempore* Foster continued to act as Vice President session after session for two years without re-election or question, and until his Senatorial term expired and Senator B. F. Wade was elected to fill the vacancy, and he in turn occupied the chair without re-election or question until the election of Vice President Colfax.

Mr. Foster might, however, have held the office during the entire Presidential term, or for two years after his own Senatorial term expired. There is at least one instance where a President *pro tempore* elected at a previous session has held over during a recess and presided even after the expiration of his Senatorial term.

At a special session of the Senate March 5, 1845, Vice President Fillmore being absent, President *pro tempore* Atchison, elected at a previous session, *but whose Senatorial term had expired*, took the chair and presided until the appearance of Vice President Fillmore.

The Atchison case is the only instance where a Vice President *pro tempore*, not a Senator, has held over and performed the duties of his office *after the expiration of his* Senatorial term; but there are plenty of cases where Senators elected President *pro tempore* during the life of the Vice President have in cases of death or promotion continued to act from session to session and without any re-election whatever during their Senatorial terms. Indeed such has been the case in every instance. There is not a single exception. On the 24th of March, 1812, Senator Crawford was elected President *pro tempore*. Two months then after Vice President Clinton died, but Mr. Crawford continued to act without re-election. At the commencement of the session of Congress in May, 1841, Senator Southard having been elected President *pro tempore*, at the previous session, resumed the chair, and in the absence of Vice President Tyler, promoted to the Presidency by the death of Gen. Harrison, presided during that and the following session, when he resigned on account of ill health, and Senator Mangum was elected, who continued uninterruptedly to discharge the duties of President *pro tempore* until the election of Vice President Dallas. And such has been the practice of the Senate in each and every case where there has been a permanent vacancy either by death or promotion of the Vice President.

Is it possible that in all these years the Senate of the United States has been without a legally elected presiding officer?

Well Considered.

It has been stated that Mr. Ferry was elected President *pro tempore* without due discussion and without proper consideration of the subject in all its bearings. What are the facts? In the first place, Senators are not accustomed to act without discussion. The first hour of each day's session is usually occupied in considering what it is best to take up first. Secondly, Mr. Ferry's nomination was discussed in all its bearings in and out of the Republican caucus, *for a period of five days*. On Friday a caucus was held, in which a committee was appointed to arrange the standing committees of the Senate, and to elect a President *pro tempore*. After the nominations and some discussions, the election of President *pro tempore* was postponed until the following Monday—the day set for the announcement of the Standing Committees.

Accordingly on Monday there was a full attendance of Senators, when, after the announcement of committees and a protracted discussion of the Vice Presidency, the election was again postponed until Tuesday, when, after further discussion, Senator Ferry was nominated by four majority, not by one majority only, as has been erroneously stated. During the five days previous to the nomination the subject was fully and thoroughly discussed. Vice President Wilson's ill health and the contingency of his death was, among other things, fully considered. The friends of all the candidates were on the ground, and after the fullest discussion in a full caucus, Senator Ferry was fairly nominated by four majority, and afterwards duly elected by the Senate.

So much for the story that his election was a hasty and ill-considered affair.

As to the Resignation.

Though Mr. Ferry has been fairly and legally elected according to the law and the invariable usage of the Senate in such cases, he is free to say that he does not desire to retain the place against the wishes of his friends and supporters.

They are, however, unanimous in urging him to stay by all means. Of course he will not be in a hurry to resign merely to please a few politicians who want his place for another and no better man.

Jefferson's Manual

has been frequently quoted as authority in connection with this subject, when in fact it is no authority whatever. The Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress fully provide for the election of the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress. Jefferson's Manual is wholly silent in relation to filling the office of presiding officer of the Senate in case of a vacancy by death or promotion. In the earlier editions it contained this clause, which it will be seen relates only to the election of President *pro tempore* during *temporary* absence of the Vice President, but not one word further.

In the Senate a President *pro tempore* is proposed and chosen by ballot. His office is understood to terminate on the Vice President appearing and taking the chair. Though this is not law, it is correct so far as it goes. Some compiler has, however, in the later editions inserted immediately after the word "Chair" the words *"or at the meeting of the Senate after the first recess."* Making it read as follows: "In the Senate a President *pro tempore* is chosen by ballot." His office is understood to terminate on the Vice President's appearing and taking the chair, *or at the meeting of the Senate after the first recess.*

Those who have supposed that Jefferson's Manual was higher authority than the Constitution and laws of the United States and the universal practice of the Senate have been misled by the last eleven interpolated words of the above quoted sentence which, cannot be found in the original. They were innocently interpolated by compilers to make the meaning clearer but they have muddled the subject and misled very many well-meaning persons.

The Constitution and laws of Congress and precedents of the Senate provide for the election of a President *pro tempore*, and fix the time during which the office may be held.

A Senator once elected, in case of a permanent vacancy, continues in possession of the office during the balance of his Senatorial term, unless another Vice President is sooner elected by the people at a regular Presidential election.

NEW YORK.

Twenty-eight Postoffice Clerks Removed.

A UNITED STATES FRIGATE LAUNCHED.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1876.

Fatal Accidental Shooting.

Robert Stern, aged thirteen, residing on Tenth avenue, while loading a pistol this afternoon, accidentally shot himself in the left breast, causing almost instant death.

A Fatal Experiment.

Gustave Guisky, a butcher boy, aged eighteen, hanged himself in his employer's ice-house Friday. Guisky and his employer were talking about the negroes who were hanged about a fortnight ago, when the former said he would like to experience the sensation of being hung. He placed a rope over a hook in the ice-house, and putting his head in the noose, his feet slipped from under him, and he was choked to death. He was found by his employer ten minutes after the conversation.

Death from a Pistol Shot.

John R. Dillohen, a wealthy liquor dealer, who was shot last evening at the Westminster Hotel by Rosaline Dillon, died at noon to-day in Bellevue Hospital from internal hemorrhage. Before his death he made an anti-mortem statement, from which it appeared that the attack was entirely unprovoked. Dillon has been committed to the Tombs, and is looked upon as insane.

Fatal Quarrel.

Two Italians, bakers employed in the same shop, quarreled at their boarding house to-day, when one, named Armand Linz, getting the worst of the quarrel, drew a clasp knife and stabbed his antagonist, named Ludwig Wirbetz, in the breast and abdomen fatally. Linz was arrested.

Postoffice Clerks Removed.

Twenty-eight clerks in various departments of the postoffice in this city were removed to-day. Col. DeForest, Superintendent of the Registry Department, has resigned, and Mr. Forrester, assistant, and the originator of the present system of postoffice registration, is his successor.

The Frigate Launched.

The United States frigate Trenton was successfully launched to-day.

COUNTERFEITING IN PRISON.

Bogus Five Cent Coins Made in the Ohio Penitentiary—How They Came to be Circulated in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., January 1.—For some time counterfeit five cent pieces, or nickels, have become very common here, and until to-day the public knew nothing as to where they came from. To-day a *Sunday News* reporter, after patient investigation, has learned the particulars of what has developed into a first-class sensation. These bogus coins have been traced to a young son of Col. G. S. Innis, Warden of the Penitentiary. Upon being interrogated, the child told that he had been furnished the coin by certain prisoners to purchase tobacco for them. This led to an investigation, and it now turns out that the making of this "money" has been going on in the prison for under the very eyes of the guards without discovery. The moulds for the coin were made by the prisoners, and the metal used was an amalgam used in plating horses in the harness shops. Finding the game was discovered, one of the convicts "squealed," and a search turned up about one hundred pounds of the amalgam stowed away for future use. The counterfeit coin is a good imitation of the genuine, the main difference being in the upper part of the shield, which is barred in the genuine and smooth in the spurious. The base coins are all dated 1870, and it is impossible to tell how much has been put in circulation.

Later.

COLUMBUS, January 2.—The publication of the discovery that the convicts in the penitentiary have got down to a hard money basis by manufacturing spurious nickels has made a sensation here. A rumor was current to-day that these thrifty convicts had not confined themselves to coin, but had also been manufacturing bogus greenbacks. The fact that Charley Ulrich, one of the most expert counterfeiters in America, is confined here, at once pointed him out as the leader of the counterfeiting greenback party, if such a thing existed. Warden Jones was interviewed on the subject to-day. He says if any greenbacks have been made in the prison he does not know it. He says the bogus nickels were made by two men—John Fought, sent from Auglaize county for horse stealing, and Harry Parker, sent from Lucas county for burglary. These men work close together in the moulding shop, and there made the coin in moulds, ground the coin being used for a pattern. The material used was an alloy of copper and zinc. The Warden says the guard of the shop was cognizant of what the men were doing, but it was thought proper to wait a while in order to discover, if possible, all the men implicated. This season of waiting continued three days, and then the Warden found some of the stuff in the possession of his little boy, who generously presented his parent with two of the "crooked" coins. The boy said he had already spent five of the coins, which were given him by Fought and Parker. Then the two prisoners were put in the dungeon, where they soon wilted and made a clean breast of the whole business. The Warden is of the opinion that very few coins were made, and that few of these ever left the prison.

FISK UNIVERSITY.

Formal Dedication on New Year's Day—Addresses by Various Distinguished Personages.

NASHVILLE, January 1.—The new Fisk University, named in honor of General Clinton B. Fisk, was formally dedicated to-day in the presence of a large assemblage of people, white and black. Gov. Porter and other State officials, Bishop McTyeire, of the Methodist Church South, and quite a number of clergymen and educators were present. Gen. Fisk, who is President of the Board of Directors, presided, and made the opening address, which embodied an earnest and eloquent plea for cordial relations between the races for the education and elevation of the colored people, and for the cultivation of a liberal and patriotic feeling everywhere, abounding, as it did, in most generous sentiments toward the Southern people, and urging that the dead past bury its dead. It elicited the warmest commendation.

Governor Porter, Bishop McTyeire, ex-Commissioner Smith, President of Howard University, and others also made addresses. The occasion was a notable one, being an important era in the advancing intelligence and progress of the negro race in the South. The University building cost $120,000, nearly all of which was raised by the "Jubilee Singers." Mr. Fisk, by personal effort in New York, raised sufficient funds to furnish the forty rooms of the building. The institution partakes some what of the nature of a normal college, as since its establishment ten years ago it has annually graduated about one hundred teachers and candidates for the ministry, all colored. The University was established and conducted under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, but various denominations are represented in the directors and corps of teachers and professors. The building is on a commanding eminence about one mile west of the city, and the superb architectural design and finish and large and imposing dimensions present as fine a view as any college building in America.

SECOND EDITION

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislators Arriving by Every Train.

Democrats Opposed to a Reorganization of the House.

A Caucus to be Held for Party Drill.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 2, 1875.

The members of the Senate and House are rapidly arriving by every train. The Democrats now here are decidedly opposed to a reorganization of the House. The Speaker and all the officers of the last House will be continued.

A Continuous Session.

A majority of members of the Legislature holding the opinion that the present session should be a continuous one, will take up the calendar at the end of last session, and proceed with business.

Party Drill.

The Democrats will hold a caucus on Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning for the purpose of party drill.

Meeting of the Legislature.

The Senate and the House meet on Tuesday at 12 M. The officers of the Senate will be the same as last session, with the exception of one or two minor positions.

The Allegheny County Delegation.

Speaker Patterson, Rush and Thornton are the only members from Allegheny county here.

The Philadelphia Delegation,

which favor a new reorganization of the House, will arrive on Monday forenoon.

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NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATIONS.

Reception at the White House in Washington.

An Enthusiastic Meeting in Indianapolis.

At Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The usual New Year reception was held at the Executive Mansion to-day, commencing at eleven o'clock, at which time the President received the Cabinet and foreign Ministers. The Marine Band furnished the music. The officers of the army and navy and Marine Corps were out in strong array, and presented a remarkably fine appearance. The reception was very largely attended. Flags are displayed on all public buildings, and there is a general holiday.

Except the representatives of republics, all ministers and members of the various legations were in court dress. The display of the diplomatic corps were very richly attired. Mrs. Grant was assisted by Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Mrs. Louis Dent, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Belknap, Mrs. Bristow, Mrs. Robeson, Mrs. Jewell, Mrs. Pierrepont, Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Benjamin, Miss Fish, Miss Lamson, Miss Cadwalader, Misses Stont and other ladies.

At 11:30 o'clock the Judges of the Supreme Court were received. They were led by the Chief Justice and Mrs. Waite. Then followed Justices Clifford, Swayne, Miller, Field, Strong, Bradley and Hunt. Then came members of Congress, including Senators Ferry, Conkling, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Howe, Sherman, Conover, Morrill, of Vermont, Cragin, Representatives Chittenden, Hamilton, Hale, Hazelton, Hubbell, McDill, Ainsworth, Tarbox, ex-Congressman Platt and others. The Court of Claims was represented by the judges of that court.

The Board of Health of the District of Columbia were next ushered in, and at 12 o'clock army and navy officers were received. The army officers were headed by Adjutent General Townsend and Judge Advocate General McKee Dunn, followed by General Vincent, Inspector General Marcy, Quartermaster General Stewart Van Vleet, Commissary General MacFeley, Surgeon-General Barnes, General Humphries, General Crane, and Dr. Woodward, of the Surgeon General's office; General Alvord, of the Pay Department; General Foster Parke, Colonel Carey, Major Elliott, and Lieut. Hoxie, of the Engineer Corps; Generals Beret and Lyford, of the Ordnance Department; General Myers, Colonel Mallery and Captain Howgate, of the Signal Service.

Following the representatives of the army came navy officers, headed by Admiral Porter and Rear Admiral Jno. Rodgers. In line were Commanders Wyman, Patterson and Aiden, Surgeon General Beale, Paymaster General Watmough, Naval Constructor Hanscom, General Zeilin, Lieut. Col. McGauly, Maj. Slack and others in full uniform.

At 12:30 the Assistant Secretaries of Departments, Assistant Postmasters General, Solicitor General, Assistant Attorney General and heads of Bureaus were received. At 12:45 the Associated Survivors of the War of 1812 and Mexican War were received and members of the Oldest Inhabitants Association. From one until two o'clock the doors were opened to all. A large number of citizens and visiting strangers paid their respects to the President. The residences of all the heads of Government Departments, and four or five hundred private dwellings were opened for the reception of visitors.

At Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 1,—The centenial year was ushered in at twelve o'clock at midnight by the noisiest demonstration possible to make. At a given signal one hundred strokes were sounded from the Fire Department bells, followed by a peal of "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" from the chimes of Christ church. This was followed by the firing of one hundred guns, screeching of steam whistles, shooting of pistols and fire-crackers, and other noisy demonstrations of joy.

At ten o'clock a meeting was held at the Academy of Music, at which Mayor Caven presided. After prayer by Rev. E. A. Bradley, rector of Christ church, Governor Hendricks was introduced, and addressed the assembly briefly, referring to the progress which the country had made during the past century, the population of which had grown from 30,000 to 40,000,000. He characterized the emigrant which had contributed so largely to the increase as one of enterprise and courage, and whose labors had never been sufficiently valued. It was these features of enterprise and courage and intelligence which had given prominence to character, and swept from the colonial lines, until it has made glorious the Pacific shore, and now American judgment governs from coast to coast, and American ideas and American sentiment predominate in every section.

Two ideas were prominently advanced by the Governor of special importance—First, that while he would not say American schools surpassed those of other countries, still the foundation was laid for a system of free schools which within a quarter of a century would surpass them. The free school must be regarded as the foundation of American stability, and the people must consider and treat as a foe any one who will bring the system into controversy with a view of injuring its efficiency. Second. Since its birth, the country has borne itself proudly and successfully against its enemies; first, in the seven years' war, with Washington at its head, when it laid the foundation for a future permanent government; then in the foreign war, and more recently the test of civil war, which is the hardest for any government to sustain, and in all of these it came out with its institutions preserved and integrity sustained.

In conclusion he drew an eloquent picture of the manner in which American sentiment was recognized by other Governments, and that this sentiment embraced in the one idea that the Government rests upon the consent of the governed would eventually end in every man being free.

This was followed by an address by R. J. L. Mathews, editor of the *Sentinel*, on "The Centennial of our flag," in which he traced its success from the time when first flung in the breeze one hundred years ago by General Washington to the present era, where, as the ensign of a mighty nation, it commands the respect and admiration of the world.

General John Coburn spoke of Indianapolis as it was, as it is, and as it will be, tracing its progress for fifty-five years from a wilderness to a city with its present population.

The exercises were concluded with an address by C. W. Green, official Centennial agent.

At Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, January 1.—The bells throughtout the city were rung at twelve o'clock last night in honor of the New Year, and to-day the national flag was displayed from various public and private buildings.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

OTTAWA, Ont., January 1.—The Government has been notified that the surveys of the Canadian Pacific Railway from opposite ends of the route have been connected. The connection is in latitude 53 deg. 01 min. 36 sec. north longitude, 113 deg. 2 min. 45 sec. west. These chains of accurate instrumental measurements are the first of the kind that have ever been made between the Atlantic and Pacific within the limits of the Dominion.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Khokand Insurgents Preparing to Resume Hostilities.

Germany Conciliating the Catholic Clergy.

Rumors of the Proposed Absorption of Belgium by Germany.

New Year's Receptions at Various Points.

A History of Thomas, the Dynamite Fiend.

GERMANY.

Conciliating the Catholic Clergy.

LONDON, January 2.—The German Government is quietly conciliating the Catholic clergy.

Absorption of Belgium.

Rumors are afloat of negotiations between Germany and Belgium, supposed to indicate preparations for the absorption of the latter by the former. Prussian officers are said to have been taking military notes along the Swiss frontier.

New Year's at Berlin.

At the New Year's reception the Emperor of Germany responded to addresses in national hope and domestic felicitation. To an address from the army, he replied, praising its efficiency, and assured them of the durability of the peace now enjoyed. Bismarck appeared in excellent health and was enthusiastically cheered by the people on his arrival and departure from the palace. He was especially thanked by the Emperor for his untiring services. The Emperor, in remarks to the Diplomatic Corps, expressed the greatest satisfaction at the good relations of the empire with foreign countries, and declared that neighboring States were determined on the maintenance of peace. His Majesty gave the most gracious reception to the French ambassador.

The American colony at Berlin dispensed with the usual New Year's reception, in consequence of the absence of Minister Davis.

A History of Thomas, the Dynamite Fiend.

BERLIN, January 2.—A German, under the signature of Herr K., gives in the Dresden *Nachrichter* some facts in reference to Thomas, whose name is notorious in connection with the dynamite explosion. He states that Thomas was born in 1838 or 1840 in the town of Bocholt, Westphalia. When two years old his father went to America, and became a carriage builder in Beneckville. Herr K. became acquainted with Thomas in 1852 at Noelle's commercial school at Osnabruck. In the summer of 1875 Herr K. met accidentally a gentleman at Kreliti's bier halle in Dresden, who spoke German, who proved to be Thomas, and who it was fully shown had been born and educated in Germany. Thomas had spent from 1867 to 1875, the last eight years, in Germany. Captain Bruckenstein told the Thomas shipped last year on the steamer Rhein from Bremen to New York a box that he said contained greenbacks, and which he wished to insure. The officers of the steamer said insurance was unnecessary, and they would send it to the mail room. Thomas followed in the celtic. The inference is a similar plot was contemplated for the Rhein.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Heavy Rains in Scotland.

LONDON, January 1.—Heavy rains have occurred in the northern part of Scotland during the past four days. The rivers have been swollen, and large tracts of land inundated. The Lock Earn river has overflown to an alarming extent, and the mills on its banks have all been compelled to stop.

The Work of the High Court of Justice.

The London *Times* reviews the work of the High Court of Justice during the Michaelmas sitting under the new judicial system. The writer concludes that on the whole it is abundantly manifest that its working has already been highly beneficial, and when some temporary objections are removed and some defects remedied the act is calculated to produce the most salutary improvement in the administration of justice.

Satisfying Cuban Complaints.

LONDON, January 2.—The Spanish Government on the 23d of December confidentially declared to other European powers a firm resolution of satisfying all just complaints of the Cubans.

Last Year's Business.

LONDON, December 2.—The *Times* states the amount of bullion deposited in the Bank of England the past year on balance is the largest ever received. The Bank of France now holds $315,000,000. The imports of sugar into England show an increase of 22,000 tons. The exports of iron decreased 15,000 tons, owing to the falling off in exports of rails to the United States of 75,000 tons.

SPAIN.

Royal Decrees.

MADRID, January 1.—A royal decree has been promulgated convoking the Cortes on February 15th. Deputies and Senators are to be elected by universal suffrage on this occasion only. The elections commence on the 20th of January in Spain. The decree further provides that towns in Biscay and Navarre free from hostile factions shall elect Deputies and Senators for the parts of those provinces occupied by the enemy.

A royal decree was also issued imposing penalties upon the press for attacks upon the King, the royal family and constitutional monarchy, and instituting a tribunal composed of three Judges in each of the Royal Courts to try newspaper offences.

Carlists Concentrating.

SAN SEBASTIAN, January 2.—The Carlists are concentrating a large force near the frontier.

TURKEY.

The Reforms for the Provinces.

BERLIN, January 2.—The note drawn up by Count Andrassy, the Austrian Premier, relative to reforms in Turkey, has received the approval of Russia, and is understood to have been dispatched to the guaranteeing powers. The note proposes equality of all religious denominations and introduction of provincial and communal self-government, and that the final result of these changes in the insurgent provinces shall be the imposition of taxation by the provinces themselves and the abolition of serfdom.

FRANCE.

The Washington Note in Relation to Cuba.

PARIS, January 2.—*La Liberte* states that Mr. Washburne, the American Ambassador, communicated to M. De Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the note of his Government in relation to Cuba. He declared that the United States by no means desired to annex the Antilles, or to require Spain to grant autonomy to Cuba, although they desired to see the latter reform effected.

Candidates for the Assembly.

PARIS, January 2.—M. Buffet is a candidate for the Senatorial election in the Department of the Vosges, and Paul De Cassagnac in that of Gers.

CUBA.

A Newspaper on its Dignity.

HAVANA, January 2.—The *Diario de la Marina*, in a leading editorial, says the Spanish Government should proceed with dignity, preserving its independence, and giving Secretary Fish the check he merits if he pretends to meddle with our national affairs.

RUSSIA.

Khokand Insurgents Preparing to Resume Hostilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 1.—Numerous bands of Khokand insurgents are preparing to resume hostilities. Fresh troops will be dispatched to the scene of operations this month.

ITALY.

New Year's Receptions.

LONDON, January 2.—The King of Italy gave a brilliant New Year's reception to the diplomatic body, who dined with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Quirinal. In the evening the Pope received many visitors, but no speeches were made.

AUSTRIA.

New Year's Receptions.

LONDON, January 3.—The Emperor and Empress of Austria held a reception at Buda-Pesth, while Prince Hohenlohe held another in their name at Vienna.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1876—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio valley, clear or fair weather, lower temperature, northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer.

The Ohio and Central Mississippi rivers will fall slowly.

Charlie Ross.

BOSTON, January 1.—The *Herald* has a special from St. Albans to the effect that the boy claiming to be Charlie Ross is not the missing boy from Milford, as was supposed. He was shown an album in which were the pictures of two Philadelphia boys, whom he recognized at once and called by name. Other circumstances lead the citizens still to believe that he is Charlie Ross. Mr. Ross, of Philadelphia, has been again telegraphed, and replies that he will be in St. Albans on Monday afternoon.

☞For Additional Telegrams See Fourth Page.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

Three Meetings on Sunday—A Sermon on "The New Birth."

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.—An immense congregation attended the ministrations of Moody and Sankey at the three services to-day. In the morning Mr. Moody took a dozen passages from the Bible and commented upon them. Fully eleven thousand ladies were present in the afternoon, of whom forty stood up for prayers. Rev. Shalto D. Douglas, Vicar of All Saints, Darby, England, offered a prayer. Mr. Moody preached upon "the new birth, or except a man be born again he cannot enter into the Kingdom of God." He explained "New birth," and gave an account of his own feelings at conversion. In the evening Gen. Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, and Judges Agnew, Williams, Mercur, Gordon, Woodward and Paxson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, were present. Twenty-five men went into the inquiry rooms for special prayers. Mr. Moody preached the same sermon as in the afternoon.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, January 1.—Arrived—The steamships France, from Havre, City of Chester, Nevada and Parthia, from Liverpool, and Hindoo from Hull and Southampton.

HAVRE, January 1.—The derelict steamship Amerique, of the General Trans-Atlantic Company, arrived here to-day in tow from Queenstown.

LONDON, January 2.—The Weriand, at Plymouth, and Othello, at Hull, arrivd from New York.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Arrived—The steamers Sollier, from Bremen, and Nellie Martin, from Newcastle.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

Topics for Meditation and Thought.

The Evangelical Alliance of the United States of America suggests the following topics for meditation and prayer on the successive days of the first week in 1876: Monday, January 3d, Thanksgiving and Confession: A retrospect of the past year. Tuesday, January 4th. Prayer for the Church of Christ: For the members recently added to the church; for the union of true believers in fraternal fellowship and active co-operation; for the removal of error, the increase of godliness, and a clearer testimony among believers of the doctrine and power of the Gospel of the grace of God. Wednesday, January 5th.—Prayer for families; for godless parents; for prodigal sons; for children at school; for those entering upon professional and commercial life; for widows and orphans; for sons and daughters in foreign lands; and for all who are mentally or otherwise afflicted. Thursday, January 6th.—Prayer for rulers, Magistrates and statesmen; for soldiers and sailors; for national institutions; for philanthropic and charitable societies; for prisoners and captives; and for the persecuted and oppressed. Friday, January 7th.—Prayer for Christian missions; and for the conversion of the world to Christ. Saturday, January 8th.—Prayer for all Nations for the maintenance of peace; for the cessation of intimate wars and civil strife; and for the removal of intemperance, immorality, and infidelity from the land. Sunday, January 9th.—Sermons.—The ultimate triumph. Psalm lxxii. 19.

OUR NEW COUNCILS.

The Meeting for Organization To-day.

The chief event of interest in municipal matters to-day will be the organization of the new City Councils for the year 1876. The meeting for organization will be held at two o'clock this afternoon. The Councils comprise in all one hundred and fifteen members, of which number seventy-two belong to the Select, and forty-three to the Common branch. Of the whole number seventy-four are Republicans and forty-one Democrats. The organization so far as the election of officers is concerned, will be a mere form, as both Presidents Gross and Negley have done their work well, and have been so uniformly correct and courteous that they have demonstrated their especial fitness for their positions, and so have no opposition. The clerks will be unanimously honored.

At the first regular meeting of Councils after the organization, a joint session will be held for the purpose of electing city officers, including City Attorney, City Engineer, City Assessor, Building Inspector, Meat Inspector, Assessor of Water Rents, Superintendent of Water Works, Street Commissioners, Wharfmasters, Superintendent and Clerks of Markets, &c. The Republicans will fix a day for caucus meeting after the organization.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

FLOUR

GROCERIES

273 275

T.C.JENKINS

LIBERTY ST PITTSBURGH

The House that Sells the Great

WHITE RIVER FLOUR,

The Best Flour

For the Money in the United States.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINE

GROCERIES.

ELECTIONS.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1875.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1876, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

S. GEORGE, JR.,
Cashier.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1875.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for the three Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1876, between the hours of eleven A. M. and one P. M.

R. K. WILSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Managers of the Company for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS on each share of the capital stock out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives by the Treasurer, forthwith.

W. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

FARMERS DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the profits of the past three months, payable on demand, free of taxes.

S. GEORGE, JR.,
Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith free of tax.

W. MCCANDLESS, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALL AUTHORS AND CONTRIBUTORS to Popular Literature will receive an important circular of the AMERICAN AUTHORS' UNION by immediate application, enclosing stamp, to

HENRY HEINEMAN,
Secretary American Authors' Union,
Northwest corner Fourth and Race streets, Cincinnati, O. y56-8

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS
FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

MEETINGS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL,
Cor. Fourth avenue and Market street,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Dec. 24, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL (late House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania) will be held at the office of the institution, corner Fourth avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on MONDAY, the 3d day of January, A. D. 1876, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, noon, to hear the report of the Board of Managers and to elect Officers and Managers for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.

j1d JOSIAH KING, Sec'y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TROXELL'S PRIDE OF THE KITCHEN SOAP

Cleans Better, Scours Faster and Polishes Brighter

Than any other article in the market.

THE TRADESMAN'S INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

AWARDED IT

THE FIRST PREMIUM

Over all others. Although but a short time in this market it is fast becoming the popular and well-known DIRT EXADICATOR, and pronounced the

PRIDE OF THE KITCHEN.

It cleans as if by magic

Tin Ware, Brass, Copper, and Other Metals, Marble Mantles, Statuary, &c., nor has it its Equal for Cleaning Plain or Finest Painted Wood Work.

Will clean your KNIVES AND FORKS in washing them. It contains no sand or emery, and can be used on the finest SILVER CASTOR WITHOUT SCRATCHING and will make it look like new. You have only to try it to be convinced, and if it does not do as we represent your grocer will refund your money.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO., AGENTS, 362 PENN AVENUE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fine Brooms, Paper, Grocers' Bags, Wooden Ware, &c., at lowest CASH prices. We invite competition. Call and examine goods and prices.

D. W. Evans' One-Price Department Store,

10c Dep. | 25c Dep. | 50c Dep. | $1.00 Dep. | $1.50 Dep. | $2.00 Dep.

NOTICE.—Your attention is invited to our complete and extensive stock of Holiday Presents, and we would urge upon you the importance of calling early and making your selections and avoid the Christmas rush.

Prices all marked in Plain Figures at from 25 to 50 per cent. below the standard, ranging from 10 cents to $100

D. W. EVANS' DEPARTMENT STORE.

No. 87 Fifth Avenue, Masonic Hall Building.

ELECTIONS.

CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at No. 64 Grant street, on MONDAY, January 10th, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M.

CHARLES P. DUFF,
z3 Secretary.

MASONIC DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 135 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA., December 31, 1875.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1876, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.

GEO. C. MCLEAN, Cashier.
y97

OFFICE OF ENTERPRISE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 100 Fourth avenue,
PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for twelve Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office, No. 422 Penn avenue, on MONDAY, January 10th, 1876, between the hours of 10 o'clock A.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

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KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1876.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH and Mrs. MOULTON are not agreed as to the place of holding the council. The BEECHER party are resolved on having it in their Church, to which she objects. What a pity they cannot permanently disagree.

SENATOR MORTON will press his resolution to investigate the Mississippi elections, and a Committee of the Senate will probably be appointed on the subject. It is rumored that the House will also appoint a committee on the same subject,—their object being to offset the operations of the Senate.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG'S financial showing, if it is as represented, proves one thing that is very strongly in his favor—a large reduction of the State debt of Louisiana. He has illustrated that a Republican administration is best for Louisiana, when it can have a peaceable opportunity to do its work.

THERE is a report from Washington which is, or ought to be, true. It is that President GRANT has declared that for every Republican removed by the Democratic House, for the sole purpose of making room for a Democrat, he will remove Democrats from the Departments, and supply their places with the officials put out by the Democrats in the House. He has been liberal towards those Democrats who have been a long time in the service of the Government, but if mere partisanship is to be the rule, he proposes to show the Democracy that it is a knife that will cut both ways.

AMONG the methods of reform, discussed among the Democracy about Washington, is that of saving a little by dismissing SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, and such other Generals of the army as can be dispensed with. The preponderance of the Confederate element in the House is seen and felt in all such propositions. Of course, it is distasteful to moderate Democrats to seem to be ungrateful to such men as SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, and they will try to hold the Confederates in check. Should such a bill as is talked of be brought forward, it will open the eyes of all who thought that the resentments of the rebels had entirely died away.

IF WE may accept the statements and figures contained in the report of General APPERT, the French Government was far less severe toward the Communists than has been generally supposed. He has made a full, and apparently honest report of what has been done, and this report shows that of 47,273 persons, or their names, furnished for trial to the councils of war, but 13,450, less than one-third, were condemned to any penalty. Of the others, 18,930, after more or less months of preventive imprisonment, were set at liberty from time to time as the tardy preliminary examinations failed to discover any grounds on which criminating charges against them could be made to rest; some thousands had not been caught; 738 died awaiting trial; 1,891 have been pardoned. Finally, of the 13,450 condemned, 7,460, according to APPERT'S report,, were *repris de justice*—"old offenders," as we should say, individuals who for political or uncivil crimes or offenses had previously undergone trial and conviction to various penalties by the ordinary courts of justice.

THE idea of ushering in the Centennial year with great *eclat*, though brought forward at a late date, took, and from the great cities East and West we have accounts of the ringing of bells, the roar of cannon, and grand illuminations and enthusiasm generally. It is evident that the Centennial idea has taken strong hold of the popular mind, and will grow to be a national inspiration as the year advances. There is much to inspire enthusiasm. We doubt if any nation that has existed, or does exist, is possessed of so grand a record as we have made in the hundred years of our governmental existence. We have developed the greatest enterprises known to the world; have discovered methods of intercourse such as have revolutionized the commercial, naval and social systems of the world. The electric telegraph is purely an American invention. The railroad and steamboat received their most rapid development here. Yet while inventing machinery of great practical value, we have subdued a continent, and have finally made it tributary to us. Our progress, in population, wealth, discovery, enterprise, and indeed, in all that pertains to national greatness, has been wonderful,—and we will be pardonable if we have a grand jubilee over it.

THE *Sunday Leader* is wrestling with two troublesome problems,—whether certain gentlemen tell the truth, and if they do not, the effect of their delinquencies on a public enterprise; and the Sabbath question. As virtue embraces the round of requirements of the moral law, we imagine that the *Leader* is more concerned over the Sabbath question than any other just at present; as according to its train of reasoning, if its editor is habitually guilty of Sabbath breaking, by publishing and selling a paper on that day, the Pittsburgh public, in its deep interest in abstract morality, will certainly refuse to patronize a paper not conducted in strict accord with moral principles. The Presbytery is arranging to bring the editor to terms; but meanwhile he is trying to break out, by declaring the Christian Sabbath to be unauthorized, and therefore not necessary to be observed. Five columns in yesterday's issue were given to the editorial discussion on the subject. It might have spared its space, had it remembered that our civil law makes certain forms of Sabbath breaking,—the first day of the week being designated,—a crime; and that the first day of the week, being accepted as the Christian Sabbath, receives all the sanctity of the commands that bear on that day. Therefore, the *Leader* editor violates both the Civil and Church law. Surely he will not prosper.

THE WHISKY WAR.

It is evident that complications of no small magnitude are likely to grow out of the whisky prosecutions. Issues, parties, jealousies and interests have developed, involving financial gain, honor, law, political and even Presidential nominations. Secretary BRISTOW, with the concurrence of the President, is urging forward the work of breaking up the Whisky Ring,—Chicago being the scene of the latest arrests. It is rumored that evidence has been collected sufficient to convict others in New York and San Francisco. The ferreting out, and arrest of the Ring comprises a single branch of operations. Meanwhile, the prosecution of those already unearthed is to go steadily forward, JOYCE is in jail, and others have been convicted. No one can predict the end of this branch of the work,—the promise is that no guilty man will escape.

In the meantime a complicated struggle has developed, on what may be called the political side of the question. We judge it is really an artful effort to put the President and Secretary BRISTOW at cross purposes. We believe this has its origin with the Whisky Ring,—certainly its outcroppings are very singular. That the fight against the Whisky Ring should have developed a great anxiety to retaliate, is entirely natural, and the schemes lately developed look more like such an attempt than anything else.

The President is accused of not desiring to push these suits, because BABCOCK is involved, and is thus put at disadvantage. It is not mentioned that AVERY, who was convicted, was as near BRISTOW as BABCOCK, who is not yet convicted, is to the President. BRISTOW is patted on the back by such papers as the *New* York *Tribune* and *Sun*, and assured that he is the hero of this enterprise, who has achieved great results, despite an assumed secret hostility of the President. He is given to think he will be nominated for President for these services. That he should be touched with this, and feel himself the coming man, is not strange. To complicate affairs, the *Inter-Ocean* published a foolish assault on the Secretary, and the Washington *Chronicle* notices the street rumors about Washington, and the patronizing airs of the *Tribune* and *Sun*, and assures the Secretary that he is in danger of losing his place, if he does not select his company a little more carefully. Thus the situation is all the while complicated,—the tendency of the influences brought to bear being to break the cordiality of relation between the President and BRISTOW, and incidentally help the Whisky Ring.

It is rumored, in addition to all else, that the Democratic House proposes to take part in the affair, as soon as Congress assembles. Its motive is two-fold. It wishes to share in any political capital that may come of it; and it would gladly make a break between the President and BRISTOW. Rumor even accredits them with the further purpose of trying to injure the President and BRISTOW, and thus destroy before the public two men, now very strong in the affections of the nation. In other words, the whisky fight, which should be merely an effort to overthrow a corrupt combination, is being turned into a political affair, and made a pivotal influence in a struggle over the Presidency. We do not, at the present, know just who is responsible for the turn the affair has taken,—but it is either being managed with consummate art, for the benefit of the whisky interest, or it is a sad mismanagement by the friends of the President and BRISTOW.

We do not take serious account of the affair, as an influence meant to determine the Presidential nomination. We doubt if it, by itself, exerts a particle of influence on the action of nominating Conventions. In any event, the only possible course, in our judgment, either for the President or BRISTOW, is to go straightforward in the path they have been following. The Whisky Ring has violated the laws of the country, and defrauded the Treasury of the United States. There is no possible course but to prosecute them to the farthest limit of the law. Either the Government must be absolutely at the mercy of thieves and robbers, or they are to be brought to terms. Hence the Secretary *must* go ahead. To do otherwise would at once expose him to the suspicion of having found corrupt alliances. We do not, for a moment, imagine the Secretary thinks of doing anything else; nor does the President fail to sustain him. Hence we see no room whatever for the scandalous reports put in circulation. If the *Tribune* and *Sun* choose to praise the Secretary, it simply shows that they are doing better than usual. But no one need fear that they will control the Republican nomination to the Presidency.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

With the New Year, it is habitual with many to form new plans for the year before them. This rule may, very properly, be broadly applied,—the interests of our city, at this time, requiring the most earnest thought, and the best matured plans at all available. The scope, character, and cost of city improvements, and the policy to be pursued in the future respecting them; and the condition, necessities and prospects of our business interests, require the best and most mature thought at command. Pittsburgh is in a crisis period of her history, and her future depends very largely on the wisdom of the present. Touching the first consideration presented, there are some alarming, as well as some encouraging facts. The small results from so large an outlay of money is not encouraging. We have but a trifle over a million of dollars of public property more than the debt of the city. This seems like a bad showing, but it is partly attributable to the railroad management of ultra economical times, by which over two millions of debt was saddled on the city. It gave us railroads, however, and were it not for their discriminations in freight rates, even this outlay would be returned in the growth and trade of the city. Thus the debt we have is not larger than our assets, nor was it created wholly in what is sometimes regarded as the modern era of extravagance. We owe over $13,000,000, and should not increase that debt beyond what is imperatively necessary.

As we see it, there is only one direction where further outlay should be made. The water works must, of necessity, be finished. The old works are palpably inadequate to the demands of the city, and the new works can soon be completed. This done, and all outlays, further than to keep what we have in repair, should cease. We have over $3,000,000 invested in pavements, and the work of opening and paving new streets, should be promptly stopped. In many instances the tax on streets already paved amounts to the forfeiture of the property. In six or seven years, this debt will be wiped out, very nearly; then, if it is thought desirable to extend improvements, it can be done. But we must avoid piling up debt,—as debt involves interest, and interest requires taxation. Heavy taxation is certainly fatal to the prosperity of any city, and is believed to be now operating detrimentally to the growth of Pittsburgh. Our debt involves the payment of three-quarters of a million yearly for interest. This is practically so much added to the cost of the city government, and while the per centage of debt is far less than in many other cities, and our taxation is not nearly so severe as in New York or Philadelphia, yet our people are not disposed to quietly permit heavy taxes to be incurred, without resenting it. We fully admit that the Water Works, Municipal Hall, and various street improvements were thoroughly and publicly canvassed before work was begun, and the people really gave existence to those enterprises, yet once the burthen falls on them, they are ready to criticise some one. We do not say the enterprises mentioned were unwise; on the contrary, we think we needed the water works, municipal building, and some of the street improvements we have. We do not think some of the later street pavings should have been done. We did not need Forbes street, Stanton avenue, and possibly one or two other costly streets,—but we have them, and must pay. Our point is, that having gone so far, we now stop, as to street pavings, till better times come, or the existing debt is wiped out. There can be no doubt as to the wisdom of this policy.

As to our business prospects, they call for the closest thought of our best men. The use of gas in the manufacture of iron is believed to promise much relief to our manufacturers, in that it will enable them to make cheaper iron at lower rates than under the old process. We will soon be in position to compete against the world. Of course, if we can do this, we have a large influence in favor of returning prosperity. But Pittsburgh has grown to be a city of such magnitude that its interests embrace more than the mere ability of manufacturing cheaply and well. We must have a market, capable of receiving the vast production of our mills and furnaces. At the present that market does not exist. We must have outlets that will permit of our reaching our customers at low rates for freight,—the Ohio river being a factor in this problem. The first great fact to be considered, therefore, is, how shall we inspire activity in the trade of the entire country,—this being essential to our home prosperity. We fear our people have not considered this as closely as they should. Some line of policy should be mapped out, and concerted, positive, earnest effort should be put forth, to give it success. If our manufacturers have ever considered this phase of their interests, we have not heard of it. We do not wish to obtrude advice on this particular subject, but we believe most fully that were concert of thought, plan and action developed, it would do much to bring early prosperity back again. We fear that the present Congress will seek to unsettle existing laws, and so injure what prospects we have; but such efforts will not probably result in any actual changes. We can, with reasonable certainty, calculate that no material legislative changes will occur in two years,—and in that time much can be done. Let us, then, arouse, and by concert of effort, recover our lost prosperity, and be in the front of the tidal wave of fortune when again it rolls over the country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORICAL SCENES FROM THE OLD JESUIT MISSIONS, by the Rt. Rev. Wm. Ingraham Kip, D. D., L. L. D., member of the New York Historical Society. Published by A. D. Randolph & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

Bishop Ingraham is a prolific and yet a careful and popular writer. His contributions to literature have generally been in relation to church work, but have all been of a historical character and have always been as enjoyable for the style in which they were written as for the information they have given. The present volume is one made up of translations of letters written by Jesuit missionaries from 1650 to 1750. The letters have been written from all sides of the world, and give a vivid picture of the toils and sacrifices and enduring spirit of the Jesuits in advancing the cause which they held so dear. It is a valuable book for the clergyman or layman who would learn something of the secret of the success of the followers of Loyola, and desire to get a clearer idea of the vast extent of their work.

POTTER'S AMERICAN MONTHLY.

The January number of this popular and valuable monthly enters upon what should be a prosperous year. Having had for its object from its inception the collection of interesting facts connected with American history, and taking a more than ordinary interest in the coming Centennial in its own city, it will be read with increased and increasing interest during 1876. The present number opens with a continuation of Ben J. Lossing's "Historic Buildings of America." Among others noticed are Rhinelander's sugar-house and dwelling—British prison,—and the Jersey prison ship. Henry Vallette contributes an interesting paper upon the Philadelphia navy-yard, and Morven M. Jones some facts in the life of Brevet Brigadier Gen'l Stephen Moylan, The Rev. William Hall gives a short life of Count Rumford. Sir Horn de Camden, in the eighth of his papers upon memorable Americans, devotes some pages to Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution. Rodman J. Sheirr gives a life, accompanied by illustrations, of Joseph Mosier, the sculptor. We have also a sketch of Mrs. Catharine Schuyler, wife of General William Schuyler; some notes on revolutionary uniforms and flags, by L. J. Cresswood; England and the abiding memorials of its antiquity, by John Harris Morden; and two serial stories—Edmund Yates' "Silent Witness," and "Wooed and Married," by Rosa Nonchette Carey. The "Notes and Queries," "Centennial Memoranda," and other miscellaneous matter will be found exceedingly interesting and valuable.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL

Appleton's *Journal* has supplied a pleasant diversity of good reading for nearly seven years, and it begins the new year with typographical improvements and promise of literary features which will keep it in favor among readers. In the number for January 1, Mr. Julian Hawthorne, who is to write exclusively for the *Journal*, opens a series of characteristic papers on "A Journey to the Dakotas." Mr. Macquoid begins her new story of "The Mill of St. Herbot;" Mr. James E. Freeman has the first of his series, "Gatherings from an Artist's Portfolio," which gives his reminiscences and experiences as an American artist in Rome; and there is a description of Mr. Bryant's home at Roslyn, with a view of his house. A paper on the National flag opens some "Centennial sketches." In the next number a new serial by Mr. James Payn will be begun. The names of other contributors for the year include many of those most noted for graceful, light writing.

THE DYNAMITE MONSTER.

A Previous Attempt by Thomassen to Effect a Heavy Insurance on a Box.

The London *Times* says: "A detective from Bremen has arrived in Liverpool to investigate the operations of Thomassen, *alias* Thomas, with the view to discovering whether the man had any accomplices. It has been ascertained that Thomassen had made several trips between Liverpool and New York, and he once attempted to obtain heavy insurances on goods which he wished to ship. The suspicion has been raised that he might have been privy to the loss of the steamer City of Boston, in January, 1870. Thomassen and wife left New York in June following that disaster, and went to Dresden, where they lived in a stylish manner. A short time before his death Thomassen was asked if he knew the Boston. He promptly replied, 'Yes; Inman steamer. I knew her very well.' The Messrs. Inman have no trace of Thomassen, or Thomas, in their books at Liverpool; but the most careful inquiries will forthwith be made at New York into the Boston's passengers, and cargoes and insurances on the latter. Last October Thomassen engaged passage in the steamer Celtic. At that time he made several attempts to insure a box which he alleged contained $30,000 in gold, and was each time balked by a demand for inspection. He was unsuccessful in getting his insurance, but sailed on October 14th, and returned, landing at Plymouth on November 7th. The voyage is therefore presumed to have been wasted, having been made only to quiet suspicion. Thomassen's movements in Liverpool were mysterious. Although he informed the passage brokers that he was an entire stranger, he took his meals and slept away from his hotel most of the time he was in the city. He was seen in company with another person at Waterloo Dock after he visited and inspected the Celtic. The police believe he had accomplices in Liverpool.

The Republican Gains.

The Albany *Journal* prints a table giving the official figures of all the elections of 1875, embracing nineteen States, compared with the last previous elections in the same States. The footing shows that the Republican claim of substantial gains in the recent elections was well founded. The figures are as follows:

STATES.	Vote of 185-		Last State Election.		
	Rep.	Dem.	Y's	Rep.	Dem.
California	31,322	61,509	1873	18,831	19,247
Connecticut	44,272	53,872	1874	39,972	46,755
Iowa	255,054	187,756	1873	167,247	79,054
Kentucky	90,795	126,976	1874	85,964	114,343
Maine	67,665	53,218	1874	72,864	41,568
Maryland	72,320	85,494	1873	59,288	80,476
Massachusetts	83,690	33,337	1874	72,482	42,476
Michigan	127,851	91,876	1874	111,519	105,390
Minnesota	57,160	46,284	1874	41,498	42,101
Mississippi	60,659	98,808	1873	69,840	59,496
Nebraska	31,226	15,091	1874	21,564	8,946
New Hampshire	39,230	30,211	1874	34,153	35,604
New Jersey	81,769	79,980	1874	84,043	87,233
New York	378,491	299,211	1874	366,074	416,391
Ohio	297,497	292,268	1873	259,106	256,465
Oregon	9,106	8,873	1874	9,340	9,642
Pennsylvania	366,170	292,148	1874	272,616	277,195
Rhode Island	8,968	5,160	1873	9,656	3,813
Wisconsin	85,5-5	84,318	1873	66,224	81,635
Totals	1,969,728	1,884,160	.....	1,734,805	1,844,784
Dem. plurality	.....	15,432	.....	.....	109,979

The total Prohibition and Independent vote in 1875 was 86,986; in the previous elections, 63,022. The Republican net gain was 229,923; Democratic gain, 139,376; net Republican gain, 94,547. Fully 50,000 of the votes classed as Independent will be Republican, and may confidently be expected to be cast for the Republican Presidential Electors next Fall.

The Oldest Couple in the World.

Dr. Wilkins of Fairmount, recently visited a man and woman in Montgomery county, Indiana, whose ages are respectively 113 and 111 years, and who live together in a married state eighty-five years. The name of this ancient couple is Fruits, and they are the parents of Mrs. Thomas Williams, of Caitlin township. The old man stands up as straight as a ramrod, and does quite a good deal of work every day. He has always been a moderate liver, and uses no tobacco, which is an argument against users. But his wife has been a steady smoker for sixty years, which is an argument in favor of tobacco. The old lady is afflicted with cancer, which made its appearance upon her forehead forty years ago, and which she is doctoring with coal oil. At one time in her life she weighed 225 pounds, but gradually shrank away until now she tips the beam at 128.

PERSONAL.

QUEEN VICTORIA is a Sunday school teacher.

COL. JOYCE'S wife wants a Washington clerkship.

PAUL BOYNTON, the swimmer, has returned from his European triumph.

THE Hon. Reverdy Johnson hopes to be at home from the 18th to the 23d of January.

L. P. RICHARDSON, son of the late Albert D. Richardson, is going to take the platform.

LORD NORTHBROOK has resigned as Viceroy of India, and will return to England with the Prince of Wales.

MADAME BORGESE, the wife of the Brazilian Minister at Washington, has introduced Sunday evening receptions.

THE total income of the Prince of Wales, from all sources, is about $575,000. The Princess receives, besides, $50,000.

CHARLES ALGERNON SWINBURNE has joined the Church of England, having been converted from Romanism, in which faith he was born.

MISS NANNIE BRISTOW, daughter of Secretary of the Treasury, writes glowing descriptions of her life at a French boarding school near Paris.

THE Fitch diamonds are still in the Custom-house, where they will probably remain, Mrs. Fitch having turned over the proprietorship of them to her father.

THIRTEEN years ago Saturday, President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation struck the shackles from the limbs of four millions of human beings held in bondage.

GOV. HARTRANFT has received a present of a mass of melted and unmelted bullets found near Uniontown, in Pennsylvania, and supposed to be a portion of the ammunition destroyed by Gen. Braddock when retreating after his defeat.

COL. VILLETTE, the aid-de-camp of Marshal Bazaine, who aided in his escape, has finished the period of imprisonment to which he was sentenced, and has become a wine merchant in order to earn a living, as he has been deprived of the right to a pension.

MR. F. G. B. SWAYNE, a son of Judge Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, was married Wednesday night, in Toledo, Ohio, to Miss Eunice Helen Young, a daughter of Samuel M. Young, the former law partner of Chief Justice Waite. Mr. Swayne was graduated from Yale College in 1872.

PROCTOR KNOTT, Congressional wit, is short, stout, straight, firm, gray-eyed, white haired, white mustached. Although funny, he appears melancholy and smiles sadly. His speech on Duluth was one of the most witty ever made in Congress. He is appointed head of the Judiciary Committee. Fortunately he is witty only once in a while.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY, who is in Leavenworth, Kan., declines to visit New York at present on the warm invitation of Loader's attorney, that she may be summoned as a witness in his case. Her reasons are something like those given by Henry J. Raymond in the time of anti-slavery excitement, when an abusive editor amiably observed that if he would visit that State he would be furnished with a coat of tar and feathers. He replied that "the inducement was not sufficient."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Temple of Juggernaut is being destroyed by the roots of a banyan tree.

THE Union City *Times* is issued daily during the Teachers' Institute at Waterford.

SENTIMENT to the Democratic Tweed—He stole $10,000,000 and then he stole away.

THE population of Berlin, the Capital of the German Empire, is 964,756. In 1871 it was 861,341.

THE State of Ohio, after paying on the 1st of January State bonds to the amount of $866,230, will have remaining a debt of $7,081,689.

THERE are sixteen patent devices warranted to save gas consumers' pockets, but nothing in this dark world looms up like an old fashioned candle.

THE latest railway project is to connect Constantinople with Vienna. This would be a surer promise of Turkish reform than all the guarantees of the Porte.

THE time is now when a man will write "1875"—then rub the "5" out with his forefinger, lick the finger clean, tear up the paper, kick the cat out of the office and commence anew.

A PRISONER at the Detroit House of Correction, when handed a piece of bar soap, burst into tears and said: "I never could eat soap, no how; it always gives me the heart-burn!"

A GRANGER got married in the Southwest on Christmas who traded a load of potatoes for his wedding suit, swapped wool for his boots, and exchanged a load of straw for his marriage license.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS says, in a letter to the Quincy (Mass.) *Patriot*, that three-fourths of the books in brisk demand at the public libraries are "vapid and sensational." He thinks that parents ought to guide the children's tastes in the choice of reading more than they do.

THERE is considerable excitement in Rockford, Ill., over a rumor that the author of the forged letters out of which grew the Early-Storey libel has been discovered. It is asserted by Storey's friends in that city that Edward H. Griggs is the man. They base their accusation on the similarity of the writing and other circumstantial evidence.

THE officers who searched the baggage of the wife of Joyce, the whisky fraud convict, expecting to discover Government bonds, found a small tin box in a trunk. "Ah! here they are," said one, and Mrs. Joyce's request that they would not open it confirmed the impression. It was eagerly opened, and was found to contain a nursing bottle and other things for a baby.

A CIRCASSIAN girl in Reading, Pa., shows a pair of stockings that she says she made entirely out of her own hair. They are thick, heavy hand sock, and seem to be of pure hair. The upper edges are secured with scarlet worsted work. She says her hair grows to a great length and that she is compelled to have it cut. The stockings were knit while she was on exhibition at Barnum's museum.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that among the Democrats of the House a determined effort is to be made to force the passage of a bill thrusting both Sherman and Sheridan, two of the three Major Generals—Hancock, Schofield and McDowell—and three of the Brigadier Generals from the army and consigning them to civil life, with, perhaps, one year's salary to begin the business of life upon.

THE report of the geology and resources of the region of the thirty-ninth parallel, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, by Mr. Dowson, says: "From what I could learn, I believe that at the present rate of extermination twelve to fourteen years will see the destruction of that now remains of the great northern band of buffalo, and the termination of the trade in robes and pemican, in so far as regards the country north of the Missouri river."

WE wish all our brethren of the newspaper press a happy New Year. They are engaged in a high, responsible, and honorable calling, and if they perform their work faithfully, conscientiously, according to their best lights and in the fear of God but of no man, they will give to the year 1876 more glory than even the Centennial celebration can add. May prosperity attend them, and in their homes and at their publishing houses may peace and happiness reign.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Last Defence of the Polygamists.

A Salt Lake correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post*, says that the Mormons hope that the law prohibiting polygamy will be pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States on the ground that a clause in the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo guarantees "the free exercises of their religion" to the inhabitants of the territory acquired from Mexico. The Mormons, who believe that said of their morals, have been regarded as persons of fair intelligence; but they raise an imputation against their own common sense by trusting to such a feeble defence. They need not go back to the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo or any further than the Constitution of the United States to establish their right to religious freedom. They have it in common with all the people of this country. Freedom of religion, however, does not mean freedom to violate wholesome police regulations. Somewhere in the territory acquired from Mexico there may have been a tribe whose religion enjoined the daily killing, cooking and eating of human beings; but no member of the tribe could, under the treaty or the Constitution, be permitted to kill, cook and eat a human being in the United States.

A Word of Explanation.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Col. Merrill was invited by the Coal Exchange and also by the Chamber of Commerce to visit Pittsburgh, and address our citizens upon the important subject of "River Improvements." In accordance with Col. Merrill's acceptance of their invitation the late meeting was held in the rooms of the Chamber. Col. Merrill's address was quite long and exhaustive of his side of the question, and was well received by all present. The hour was late at the close of his speech. Many were anxious to leave. I therefore offered a resolution to refer the subject to the Chamber of Commerce for further discussion, remarking that I had no doubt due notice would be given to allow full discussion. Hon. Mr. Brunot, in a long argument, opposed this reference—arguing very decidedly in favor of radical improvement. I supported the reference, as due to our coal men—their all is invested in the river trade—they are vastly more interested in the river than others can be, and, therefore, ought to be fully heard on a question so vitally affecting their investment. They favored the invitation of Col. Merrill, aware that his views antagonized theirs—hence I was and am in favor of giving them full opportunity to be heard. I do not agree with them in their unqualified opposition to the *plan* of improvement, but I am in favor of *fair play*. The subject is environed with many complications—great interests are involved, but I hope that such conclusions may be reached as will best subserve all these. I am decidedly in favor of the construction of an experimental dam below the city for the purpose of increasing harbor capacity. If this dam works well, the system can then be extended; if it fails, then the measure can be abandoned without serious detriment to any one. This will fully explain where I stand. No words can express my profound regret that so many and such great difficulties beset this important question. I hope time and full discussion may remove many of them.

JOHN F. DRAVO.

MANY YEARS AGO.

By the lake beyond the meadow,
Where the lilies blow,
As the young moon dipt and lifted
Her reflecting bow,
Lived and died a dream of beauty,
Many years ago.

Something made the milk-white blossoms
Even whiter grow;
Something gave the dying sunset
An intenser glow,
And enriched the cup of pleasure,
Filled to overflow.

Hope was frail and passion fleeing;
It is often so:
Visions born of golden sunsets
With the sunsets go;
To have loved is to have suffered
Martyrdom below.

By the lake beyond the meadow,
Where the lilies blow,
Oh, the glory there that perished
None shall ever know,
When a human heart was broken
Many years ago.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAY'S FERRY PRINTING INK WORKS
PRATT & ROBINSON,
8 Spruce street, New York.
ROBINSON & PRATT,
714 Sansom street,
Philadelphia.
Printing Inks of every grade and color.
Clear Black News Ink for Hand and Power Presses.

SAFE LIGHT
IT
Cannot be Exploded.
ELAINE
The Family Safeguard
OIL.
WARDEN & OXNARD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,

WindowGlass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. apr-1867

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail.
A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK JUST RECEIVED.
WELDON & KELLY,
147 WOOD STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
AROMATIC
Schiedam Schnapps
This celebrated Beverage acknowledged by the whole MEDICAL FACULTY as a superlative
TONIC! DIURETIC!
Anti-Dyspeptic and Invigorating Cordial.
Used and called for daily by thousands, is offered to all who are in need of suffering, with the assurance of its PURITY and RELIABILITY.
UDOLPHO WOLFE CO.,
No. 15 Beaver street, New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Beware of counterfeits and imitations.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CANBY, GILPIN & CO.,
W. H. BROWN & BRO.,
BALTIMORE.

New Improvements FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
THE FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.
MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.
Who are also the Manufacturers of the IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1863.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - $776,351.56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. R. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
SATUR
AT
Wm. Semple's.
FOR THE NEW YEAR.
Now on our counters for January,
Special Bargains
IN
DRESS GOODS!
OF ALL KINDS.
BLACK MOHAIRS & ALPACAS
Of our own importation, all the different grades and qualities, from 20c to 75c upwards, the best value we ever had the pleasure of offering.
Extra good qualities for the money in
BLACK CASHMERES!
A full assortment of
DEEP MOURNING GOODS,
OF ALL KINDS.
The very best bargains in a Large and New Assortment of
COLORED DRESS GOODS, &C.,
With a choice variety of Newest Novelties in Suitings, all the very latest effects.
Our line of Colored Dress Goods at 12½c to 25c upwards is unusually attractive, and varied splendid bargains.
A nice assortment of Tycoon Repps for Wrappers, at 12½, 15 and 18¾c, worth 18¾ and 25c.
DRESS SILKS AT BARGAINS.
At 75c and $1, Good Black Dress Silks.
At $1.12½, $1.25, $1.37½ and $1.50, Extra value in Black Silks.
At $1.75 and $1.87½, Hand Loom Black Dress Silks.
At $1.25, An unusual good bargain in Colored Silks, choice colors, all the newest desirable shades.
Our line of Silks was never so replete as at present and would respectfully invite our lady patrons to give them a comparison, as they are real bargains.

Holiday Week!
ENTIRE STOCK
REPLENISHED
AT
Jos. Horne & Co.'s
RETAIL STORES.
LOW PRICES
The order of the day.
BARGAINS IN
Handkerchief Department!
Plain, Hemstitched and Initial Handkerchiefs put in Fancy Boxes of 1-2 Doz. Each.
Misses' Colored Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in 1-2 Doz. Boxes, at $1.50 per Box—an Extra Bargain.
Initial Handkerchiefs, Convent Embroidered, at 25 cents each.
Fine Colored and Mourning Border Initial Handkerchiefs.
Point, Duchesse and Applique Lace Barbes, Handkerchiefs, Collars, at Prices Never so Low Before.
AT OUR
SCARF COUNTER
We continue to offer choice goods at 25c, 50c and up.
Cashmere, Lace and Net Scarfs and Bows, Cashmere Lace and Inserting by the yard, Fine Fans, Parasols, Brushes, Combs, &c.
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
First Premium Awarded
AT
PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION
FOR
Brussels Carpets,
FROM
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
Who have just opened an invoice of the new
WOVEN DRUGGETS,
The first that have been made for 2 years, and are especially suited for this market.
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.
CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS!
77 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
HENRY M'CALLUM,
ARCHITECTS.
BARR & MOSER
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.
E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public Schools, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.
DR. WHITTIER,
NO. 802 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.
Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., satisfies the victim he is unfitted for business and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Cures guaranteed.
DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases,

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

No. 75 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT LOANS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1875. }

Saturday being a legal holiday, no banking business was done. To-day the real business of the New Year will commence, and the indications are that a good degree of activity will prevail. Bills will be promptly circulated, and if promptly paid, will contribute to ease all round. The banks are well supplied with loanable funds—and the strain of the New Year settlements over, we think all will move more easily.

The London *Economist* of the 11th inst., in a review of the business situation in America, comes to the conclusion that the process of reconstruction has been nearly, if not quite, completed, and that "a real revival of industry, founded on real values, is becoming an actual, or at least a near, event." We quote:

But it is this persistence and downward diffusion of the mercantile discredit which is producing the really decisive effects on wages and prices, and it may be safely said that nothing short of this diffused and searching discredit would suffice to remove from the cost of production all factitious and artificial inflation. Looking at the 16,000 failures and the £100,000,000 of liabilities which have been recorded from January, 1873, to September, 1875, and remembering that besides these there are probably as many more cases of private arrangement, we can understand that in the United States the process of purification has been nearly completed, and that a revival of industry, founded on real values, is becoming an actual, or at least a near, event.

The German Bundesrath has adopted the important resolution to try before the Reichstag a project of law altering Art. 15 of the Coinage law. This article orders in Sec. 1 that the 1 and 2-thaler pieces shall pass in place of Imperial money. By the project of law now mentioned, the Bundesrath is empowered, at an early date to be fixed, to declare the 1-thaler pieces in circulation to be token money, so that they will fall under the regulations of Art. 9 of the Coinage law, which runs: "No person shall be compelled to take in payment national silver coins to a larger amount than 20 marks, and nickel and copper coins 10 % larger amount than 1 mark. The Federal Council will designate such depositories as will disburse national gold coin in exchange for silver coins in amounts of at least 200 marks, and of nickel and copper coins in amounts of at least 50 marks, upon demand. The same authority will also establish particular rules of exchange." The 2-thaler pieces at the same time will be demonetised. In other words, says the London *Economist*, there is no doubt that we are at last on the eve of a completion of the German coinage reform. The old silver still remaining in circulation, there is nothing left to do but the 1 and 2-thaler pieces—to be demonetised, partly by a reduction from standard to token money of the 1-thaler pieces, and partly by a withdrawal of the 2-thaler pieces.

HOW TO PREVENT GAMBLING IN STOCKS

Stock markets and Boards of Trade are to-day, remarks the Chicago *Tribune*, the greatest gambling houses of the world. The indispensable part these institutions play in the exchange of commodities and in the distribution of the products of labor give greater scope to the dreadful evils of gambling that are generally in all of them. In one day this month on the London Stock Exchange accounts were adjusted to the almost incredible amount of $1,500,000,000. A large part of these dealings were fictitious as far as any ownership of stocks went, and only in the losses of gambling brokers had they weak, deluded, and misguided victims. On the Chicago Board of Trade gambling is rampant. Untold millions of bushels of stuff are bought and sold that have no existence save in the lust for sudden and unearned wealth. It is here, in the hands of those firms who make it their profession to entice the unwary into speculations, promising impossible profits. The evils of this illicit traffic may be seen in personal and social demoralization, pecuniary ruin, and obvious hindrance to legitimate commerce and normal movements of capital—in national, individual, and industrial loss from San Francisco across the world to St. Petersburg. Here is an evil of enormous dimensions. It is a stock subject for the denunciation of newspaper writers, and moralists, but the practical reformers and political economists have left it almost alone. A law of restricted application passed in England seems to offer a model for legislation that might reach and suppress this evil. It was passed in June, 1868, and has put an end to gambling in the shares of joint-stock banks—like that which put a rich harvest after the bursts of 1866 and 1873 into the hands of the wreckers at the Stock Exchange. This law makes compulsory the setting forth of the respective numbers of any bank shares that are offered for sale. To sell such stocks one must have them. This strikes at the root of the evil. The legislation to be arranged that no one shall sell wheat, provisions, railroad stocks, cotton, or any of the commodities dealt in in the produce exchanges, stock markets, or Bourses of the world, unless he can show the title to the property sold. The details of such legislation would demand care, but could be arranged. Companies could be required to number all shares issued; all stocks of grain or merchandise could be represented by warehouse receipts, bills of lading, or the like. All contracts for sale could be declared invalid that did not refer to a definite property, attested by a particular evidence of title. The success of the Parliamentary act we have spoken of has been complete. Does it not show the way for the general reform so much needed?

Progress of the Packing.

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, in its weekly review of the progress of the packing of the West, says:

Another rather unsatisfactory week has been passed in packing circles, and only a moderate business has been transacted. The receipts of hogs at the leading packing points have been comparatively light, and the weather has been rather unfavorable for slaughtering, and for the handling and shipping of meats. There has been little alteration in the values of hogs, prices ranging about the same as those current one week ago, with the exception that light weights command the preference, especially with packers, who devote a good share of their business to the manufacture of meats suitable for the foreign markets. As was expected, farmers have been holding their hogs back, as is usual during the holiday week, and little business was calculated upon until after the opening of the new year. Packers are calculating upon good receipts of hogs during the coming month, and it remains to be seen whether their anticipations will be realized. The packing in the west to date, as compared with last year, is undoubtedly 600,000 to 800,000 hogs short, a part of which deficiency is probably offset by the increased weight, which is generally reported in most sections. A this time last year quite a number of interior points had closed for the season, while so far this season they have done very little. If these points continue slaughtering this season, the packing of the season may be regarded as transferred to a great extent from the first half to the last half the season, and the disficiency be comparatively less as the season progresses. So far this season few points have closed, while a number have not commenced operations yet, and may not do so. At this point packing has progressed rather slowly, as the demand for product has slackened up considerably, and they restricted their purchases of hogs, not wishing to carry product forward at present prices. The manufacture of mess pork has been engaged into a greater extent comparatively. At Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis and Milwaukee business has progressed slowly. At interior points there has been little business done, owing to light arrivals of hogs.

The following table exhibits the packing in Chicago from Nov. 1st:

1875	853,339	1873	1,060,668
1874	984,468	1872	695,304

Chicago Seed Market.

There was considerable inquiry for timothy, but the movement, owing to liberal offerings, was restricted. Prices were steady and firm. Sold at $2,20a2,40 for fair to good. Clover remains quiet and unchanged. Sales of good medium were made at $7,25. Flax sold at $1,45a1,46 for good to prime. Hungarian and millet were quotable at 40a50c, and buckwheat was nominal at 60a70c, according to quality. The above quotations are for lots sold on Change, —hile orders were generally filled from store 10c over the figures given.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, January 1, 1876. }

This being a regular holiday, the first day of the new year, business was pretty generally suspended, and consequently there is but little of importance to say in regard to any of the leading markets. While general business during the year which has just closed was unsatisfactory, and considerably curtailed as compared with former years, there is reason to believe trade, in nearly all of its varied departments, will be considerably better in 1876—there is no good reason apparent why it should not be.

APPLES—The market continues quiet and prices are unchanged; selling at $3a3,50 per bbl. for fair to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—70a75 per gallon.

BEANS—Navies quotable at $1,25 per bushel to the trade, and dull.

BUTTER—Prime to choice rolls quotable at 27a28c, and market dull; receipts during the past few days were large.

CHEESE—Market dull, and prices easy but unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory, 13½ a14½ prime New York Goshen, 14a14½c.

CIDER—Dull, $3a5 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—$10a11 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of choice bright Apples at 10½c in round lots. Peaches selling at 13a14c for prime new halves; mixed, 12a12½c.

DRESSED HOGS—8a8½c.

EGGS—Continue dull, and prices are drooping; fresh, 26a27c; pickled, 20a24c.

FLOUR—Spring wheat flours, $6,25a6,50 for Wisconsins; $6,50a6,75 for Minnesotas; new red winters, $6,00a6,75; choice old, $7. Rye Flour, $5a5,25 per barrel. Buckwheat Flour, 3a3½c per lb.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues dull, but our merchants are hopeful of an improvement within the next week or two. Our latest advices, both from New York and Baltimore continue to report Coffee very dull, with prices weak and drooping. Sugars are weak. The receipts of New Orleans Molasses continue liberal, and some of our merchants are pretty well stocked.

SUGARS.			
Cut-Loaf	12½	Standard S	10¾
Crushed	11½	Standard Ex C	10¾
Granulated	11¼	Refined Yellows	9¾
Powdered	11¼	N. O. new crop	8¾@9¾
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	26	R. Rio, lb pkgs	23½
Prime Rio	24@25	R. Rio, loose	23
Good Rio	22 @23	Roasted Java	40
Old Gov. Java	34		

RICE.			
Carolina	8	Rangoon	7

TEAS.			
Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder	45 @1 10	Oolong	35 @ 85
Imperial	30 @ 90	Souchong	35 @ 75

FRUITS.			
Val. Raisins, per lb	11¾	Turkish Prunes	5 @ 9
L. Lakins, per box	2 25	French Prunes	10 @12
Currents, per lb	7		

SYRUPS.			
Choice	70 @75	Fair	55 @60
Prime	65 @70	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.			
N.O. choice	70	N.O. strictly prime	68
N.O. prime	65	Demarara	50@55

SOAPS.			
Best Wax	7¾	Babbitt's Best, per box	7 25
Superior Wax	6¾	White Russian, per box	6 00
Woman's Friend	5¾	Chemical, per box	6 00
Duchess, per box	2 50		

GRAIN—The general position of the grain markets has not varied much for some weeks; the inquiry has been for small lots to supply immediate wants, as it nearly always is at the close of the year, and there is reason to believe that stocks, both in the hands of retailers and consumers, generally are light. New Penna., Ohio and Indiana red, $1,29a$1,30 for fair to strictly prime; northwestern red, $1,25a1,27½. There is little or no inquiry for white Wheat, and the demand for red is only fair. New Shelled Corn quoted, on track, at 50a53c, according to condition and quality; old Shelled, 65a66c; ear nominal. New Ear Corn is quoted at 48a52c on track. The Oat market remains as last quoted; Penna. and Ohio mixed, 39a40c; ditto white, 42a43c; prime western white, 44a45c. Rye quiet at 80a85c.

HAY—The market for baled continues dull, but prices are easier, in consequence of increased receipts and offerings; upland prairie, $13a14 per ton on track; timothy, $18a20, according to quality.

ONIONS—$1,25a1,50 per bbl.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $14a15; per ton; Shorts Shipstuffs, $16a18; Middlings, $19a21.

PROVISIONS—The market for the hog product continues dull, and within the past week we have reduced our quotations considerably. Mess Pork is offered at $1 per bbl., and Sugar-cured Hams half a cent per lb. Our latest advices from the west indicate that hard-pan has not yet been reached, and packers generally are operating with great caution, determined not to accumulate stock.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	15	Do. half barrels	14
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	11	Lard, Ref. for sum'r	—
B'last Bacon, S. C.	15	Do. in tierces	—
Dried Beef, Ex. sp. cured, sm'k'd	18	Do. in ½ bbls	—
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz.	6.75	Do. in buckets	—
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do. 3 lb packages	16¾
Rib Sides	—	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Short Clear	13¾	Ham Sausage	9¾
Clear Sides	14	Carbon Oil	11
Mess Pork, per bbl.	$21.00	Cheese	14
Family Mess Pork	21.50	Pig's Feet, in kegs	—
Short Cut	21.00	Do. do. ½ bbls	—
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13½	Do. do. bbls	—

POTATOES—The market continues dull and with increased receipts and offerings prices are weaker. Peach Blows, on track, 40a42c per bushel.

POULTRY—There has been an active demand all week, but the holidays being over, a dull market is not improbable. Dressed Chickens, 12a13 per lb; Ducks and Turkeys, 15a16c. Live Chickens, 45a55c per pair; Geese, 70a80c each.

RAGS—Steady at 3c per pound for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Chandlers Tallow, city rendered, 10a10½c; country do., 8½a9c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, January 1, 1876. }

WEEKLY REVIEW.

There has been nothing remarkable in the course of the market during the past week, excepting an improvement in Refined, for which, on Wednesday and Thursday, there was considerable inquiry, both for spot and January delivery, at an advance of ¼ of a cent per gallon; since then, however, trade has settled down again, and the general outlook at the present writing is by no means encouraging. There are various obstacles in the way of the refining interest of Pittsburgh—the most serious of which is that of transportation. It is claimed that the policy of all the railroads, centering here, is antagonistic to this important interest, and, that if this much longer adhered to, it will seriously impair, if not entirely destroy it; we hear it alleged that Cleveland has cheaper transportation to the seaboard than Pittsburgh, notwithstanding the distance is some 300 miles in favor of Pittsburgh. It is hard to believe that our railway managers are discriminating against such an important Pittsburgh interest, yet such seems to be the fact; one would naturally suppose, in view of it being a source of considerable revenue, that they would do all in their power to foster and encourage it; such is not the case. Our shipments of refined during December did not average two thousand barrels per week, whereas their capacity is estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 barrels per day. It is true, trade at all points has been very much depressed during the past three months, but it was as much more so here than elsewhere, and our refiners generally cast the blame upon the railroads; the production of 1875 falls considerably short of that of 1874, and unless a very material change is made in this matter of transportation it will be less in 1876 than it was in 1875. Our refiners do not ask any favors from the railroads; all they want is fair treatment, and to this they are fairly entitled. There are other drawbacks to the trade here in Pittsburgh, but they are unimportant when compared with that of transportation.

CRUDE.

The market was firm and higher during the early part of the week, with an increased inquiry, but since then there has been a reaction. Quotations may be given at $1,72½a1,75 for immediate shipment at Parker; $1,45a1,47 1-2 for Conduit and United certificates, and $1,80 for barge oil, delivered here.

REFINED.

There was an advance of a ¼ of a cent per gallon established during the early part of the week, with considerable inquiry, but since then the market weakened and the demand fell off. Philadelphia and Baltimore delivery is quoted at 12¾c; equal to 9¼c on cars here. The stock in the leading foreign markets, according to our latest advices, were about the same as at the corresponding time in 1874.

OIL BARRELS.

There has been little or no movement in Oil Barrels recently, and the market continues dull and nominally unchanged; countries, $1,05a1,10; city makes, $1,15a1,20.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts of Crude for the year 1875, 1,115,301 bbls.; 1874, 1,519,982 bbls. Shipments of Refined for the year 1875, 6,471,146 bbls.; 1874, 893,784 bbls. This statement does not include the shipments by the Connellsville Railroad for several months.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, January 1, 1876. }

CATTLE.

The very light run was the most remarkable feature in the market this week; the supply on sale was less than it has been for a year or more, and the receipts of through consignments were also small. A sharp advance, say from ¾ to ½ of a cent per lb. was established, yet trade was slow, the advance having curtailed the demand; the attendance of buyers was small, and those who were on hand bought sparingly, being apprehensive that at the increased cost there would be no margin for profit in the markets below. To-day there was a more hopeful feeling, under the influences of the improved character of the advices from New York, and the outlook at the present writing warrants the prediction that there will be a very fair market during the next week, unless the arrivals should be larger than they have been for a couple of weeks past, and it is well to bear in mind that a sharp advance like that of this week is frequently followed up by increased shipments.

Sales were made at 6¼a6¾c for prime to extra—the outside figure having been paid for five cars, averaging 1,625 pounds; medium to good beeves quotable at 5a6c, and common at 3½a4¼c. The demand for stockers has fallen off considerably, and feeding cattle are not as much inquired for as they were a few weeks ago.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was also light—just about one-third of that of last week, and while, in consequence of the very limited number on sale, sellers were enabled to squeeze up prices from ¼ to ⅝ of a cent per lb, on Tuesday and Wednesday trade was draggy, and since then it has been difficult to obtain the advance. It is true the supply was small, but so was the demand, and the market closed tame. Quotations may be given as follows: extra 110a130 lbs, 6a6¼c; prime 100a110 lbs, 5a5½c; 70a80 lbs, 3¼a4¼c.

HOGS.

The run of hogs, like that of cattle and sheep, was also light, remarkably so, hence a sharp advance in prices, notwithstanding the holiday season and warm weather, as might be expected, curtailed the demand; as compared with this day week, prices were from 50 to 60 cents higher. Sales were made this forenoon at 7,40a7,60 for fair to prime Philadelphia hogs; 7,10a7,25 for good to best Yorkers, and 6,75a6,90 for common to medium. The yards were cleaned up early in the day, as the supply was very meagre, but it is not likely that the advanced rates will be maintained long, unless the run should continue as light as it has been this week, which is not probable.

FAILURE OF TWO NEW YORK WHOLESALE SLAUGHTERERS.

The failure of Mr. Roomenthal, wholesale slaughterer, with unpaid checks out to the amount of $17,000, and also of Mr. Goodsmith, another slaughterer, with much larger liabilities, indicating, as these failures do, the weak financial condition of a majority of the butchers, operated to shake the confidence of sellers, and to make them more cautious with regard to credits. The history of this market for a number of years shows that a light supply of cattle suitable for the wholesale trade for two successive weeks has almost uniformly brought one or more of the trade to a "settlement;" and this condition of the business is likely to continue so long as the system of long credits on postdated checks shall be maintained. The slaughterer who does business exclusively with the capital of commission salesmen is more than likely to fail sooner or later, and his failure is always precipitated by a scarcity of cattle, which prevents him from securing enough stock to keep his paper afloat. There never was a better time to inaugurate a reform in the system of credits for cattle used by wholesale slaughterers than the present, and the serious losses sustained during the year 1875 are a sufficient justification for the adoption of some effective plan for the protection, not only of the salesmen, but of all slaughterers who risk only their own capital in the business. Limited credit on solid security is the safe and sound policy for all.—*N. Y. World.*

The Wheat Outlook from a Milwaukee Stand-point.

Shroeder, Lindblom & Co., of Milwaukee, in their circular of last week, take quite a cheerful view of the situation in wheat. They say:

If statistics are of any value, we contend that the following figures, pointing all in one direction, telling all the same story of early depression and final recovery, are a sure index to the course of the market during the next six months. The "law of averages," although but imperfectly understood, is nevertheless as potent to the scientist as the law of gravitation, and the same causes which have for seventeen years produced the same result, will effect a like result this season. During the present month cash No. 2 wheat sold at 96½c, which is the lowest figure reached, as well during the month as on the crop. Taking the lowest prices during December as a basis, we find that during the past seventeen years the price of wheat some time during the next six months, has in each and every instance advanced sufficiently to pay all expenses and a handsome profit. The average advance for seventeen years is 37½c per bush.—the smallest advance is 14c, and the largest 95c.

The maximum advance has been reached mostly during January, May and June. If we carry the figure to the first week and take the advances from the lowest prices during the first four months of the cereal year to the month of June following, we have an average advance of 46c per bushel, which would indicate that some time during the next six months No. 2 wheat would bring at least $1,42 in our market, on the hypothesis that the causes now existing are of sufficient strength at the same time for the past seventeen years. We think they are stronger.

The minimum advance would give us $1,10½, and the maximum $1,91.

We repeat that the thoroughly settled experience of the wheat trade shows low prices during the early part of the cereal year, and a handsome appreciation of values between December and June, no matter what the outlook. The anomaly in large visible supplies co-existing with large deficiences, is easily applicable. The extensive advertisements of the wants of Great Britain attracted the surplus of the old crop. The necessities of the Russian peasants compelled them to sell early, and the surplus of the Empire was brought in sight. The fair prices paid early in the season, as well as during November, induced an extraordinary liberal movement in the Northwest. The poor condition of the wheat in Southern Iowa, Illinois, and all the winter wheat States, made farmers anxious to part with it early, and, as these low grades brought but little money, they were compelled to sell freely in order to realize sufficient for their wants. The favorable weather for transportation has brought to visible points of accommodation large quantities usually in interior warehouses at this time of the year, and millers, in view of the large supplies, have bought sparingly. The effect has, however, already been felt, and when the fact is realized that the bulk of the crop is before and comparatively little back of us, the upward movement is likely to be of a character fully up to the previous year. The prospect for the next crop, so far as known, are certainly discouraging, and, should our present unsettled weather continue long, we are likely to have the winter wheat fatally injured, a deficiency in the next crop will inevitable bring higher prices, as there will be no surplus back to supply the deficiency.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tires, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers.

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BRIDGE WORK.

UNION IRON MILLS.

Carnegie Brothers & Co.,

PITTSBURGH.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridge Iron

Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,

GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPECIAL BARS AND MERCHANT BAR. Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes. General Office and Works:

33D STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York. Western Office—No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Lithograph of Sections and Book of detailed Information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMP'Y

BUILDERS OF

Iron and Wooden Bridges,

Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.

OFFICES—Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh; No. 218 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

COAL, COKE AND LIME

COAL! COAL! COAL!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Miners, Shippers and Dealers in

FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH

COAL.

Office & Yard—567 Liberty St.

Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.

CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE

COAL,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Coal, Slack and Desulphurised Coke.

OFFICE and YARDS—Cor. Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Bates street, P. A. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.

Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

POTATOES—300 BUSHELS CHOICE EARLY ROSE for store and for sale by

J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 5 P. M.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1875.

Stations.	Above low water—ft.	Change in ft.	Dep'n of ice—ft.	State of in.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	32	10	+1	6	Calm Clear.
Cincinnati, Ohio	42	10	—2	W	Clear.
Leavenworth, Ks.	6	5	+1	2	Calm Clear.
Louisville	21	8		—4	Calm Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	22	9		+11	Calm Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	41	6	+14	11	W Clear.
Paducah, Ky	34	5	+2		SE Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa	6	2		—10	W Clear.
Shreveport	13			+6	SE Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	7	1		—2	NW Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.	21	9	+1	1	W Clear.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was 8 feet 3 inches, and falling. Weather clear and cooler, the wind having shifted around to the northwest. The oldest inhabitant does not remember of having seen such a protracted spell of warm weather as this season of the year, and it cannot possibly hold out much longer.

THE Emma Graham was to have left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Saturday.

THE Exchange is due from Cincinnati today; she will no doubt load for a return at once.

THE Arlinton, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, passed Paducah on Friday with a good trip.

THE Coal City left Cincinnati for this port on Thursday. Pilots—Wm. Gosney and A. Williamson.

THE government snagboat E. A. Woodruff will, it is expected, get up steam to test her machinery to-day.

THE J. W. Garrett has 50,000 feet of pine lumber, to be used at Jeffersonville in the construction of the R. E. Lee.

THE coal men, with very few exceptions, are decidedly opposed to the proposed project of slack watering the Ohio river.

THE E. H. Durfee, Capt. Todd, is, as will be seen by card, announced to take her departure for St. Louis on Wednesday.

COM. JOHN A. SAIDDEN, a well-known St. Louis steamman, has been nominated for President of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange.

THE John L. Rhoads left New Orleans for Pittsburgh on Friday with 600 tons, 1,046 bbls molasses, 368 bbls sugar and 119 bbls rice.

MR. WM. DUNLAP, who has not been steamboating since 1866, is assisting his brother, Capt. J. H. Dunlap, on the Iron Mountain this trip.

CAPT. ANDY FAULEY, chief engineer of the steamer Natchez, died at New Orleans on Friday. Capt. F. was a well known lower Missisippi boatman.

THE Grand Republic will be completed and ready to leave for New Orleans by the 20th of February. Her cabin will be in position and ready for the painters next week.

THE Emma Graham arrived at Cincinnati from Pittsburgh on Friday, and the General Mitchell reshipped 300 bbls molasses and 25 hhds sugar for Pittsburgh on the Emma Graham.

THE towboat Grand Lake jumped out after the famous Robert E. Lee below Vicksburg, and passed her under way. Captain Cannon must build a fast one if he intends to beat Henry, untaxed low boats.

THE Iron Mountain left Cincinnati for New Orleans, on Thursday, with nearly 2,200 tons, about 450 tons of which she obtained in Cincinnati. Capt. JAS. McDonald and Jacob Reemelline pilot her to Cairo.

MR. EUGENE FUSZ, Secretary of the Iron Mountain Ore Company, died in St. Louis on Friday, aged thirty-three years. He was well known to most Ohio river boatmen from his connection with the shipping of ore.

A MEMPHIS dispatch, under the date of Thursday, says: The Mary Miller was today appraised by Captains C. B. Church, John T. Washington and Ad. Storm for $3,365. G. W. Cheek was dissatisfied and tendered the Marshal $3,000 cash for the boat.

THE Grand Lake arrived at Louisville on Thursday. She took down fourteen loaded coal boats, and brought one empty flat from Vicksburg. She made the quickest trip that has been made for two years. John Richardson and Jim Rafferty were her pilots. She lost forty-eight hours by fog, and cleaned out boilers at Memphis.

THE Salt Valley, Capt. Sanford, is the regular packet for Brownsville, leaving promptly at 3 P. M. This snug steamer, in addition to giving close attention to way business, will receipt through to Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers and shippers will bear in mind, that she arrives and departs promply on time.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Although it was thought that all opposition to the McMillen capstan claims had ceased here, it was learned to-day that the Keokuk & Northern Line Packet Company, Missouri river Packet Company and Illinois Packet Companies have united their forces to carry the Shehan and Loler case through. Various parties have settled with the patentees.

DR. THOS. J. GRIFFITH, surgeon in charge of the Louisville U. S. Marine Hospital, reports the following as the condition of the hospital under his charge during the month of December, 1875: No. patients remaining the last day of November, 102; No. admitted during the month of December, 176; No. treated during the month of December, 278; No. discharged during the month, 172; No. died during the month of December, 2; No. remaining on the last day of December: 147; No. outdoor marine patients treated during the month of December, 15; No. Army patients treated during the month of December, 2. Died—Edward Everson, deck-hand, steamer Mary Ann; Geo. Brown (colored), rouster, United States; Joseph Martin, Van Buren County, rouster; Gray Eagle; Joe Caldwell, (colored) rouster, United States; Joe Blewitt (colored) rouster, Belle; Wm. Gatling (colored) rouster, Mary Miller.

(For Additional River News see Fourth Page.)

RIVER PACKETS.

For Evansville, Cairo & St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5—4 P. M.

THE NEW STEAMER

E. H. DURFEE,

J. TODD.....Master

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
No. 13 Wood street.

GEO. H. GIBBLET, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET—EVERY WEDNESDAY, 12 M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID PACKET STEAMER

EMMA GRAHAM.

E. B. COOPER.....Master.
N. EARHART.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

Giving through receipts to Evansville, Nashville, Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. No freight received after 2 o'clock P. M. on day of departure.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
No. 13 Wood street, or
GEORGE H. GIBBLET.

Freights will be received at the Wharfboat of S. R. & J. W. PATTERSON, Agents.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Ironton and Cincinnati.

LEAVES HERE EVERY MONDAY—3 P. M.

Leaves Ironton every Thursday—10 A. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

SALT VALLEY.

T. SANFORD.....Captain
W. A. & M. MADDY.....Clerks

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE

TO AND FROM EUROPE

TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.

PASSPORTS procured on shortest notice.

DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.

COLLECTIONS of inheritances, legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.

PARCELS, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.

GOLD, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stock, &c., dealt in.

European Shipping News, Telegraph Office and Financial Indicator.

Please apply to

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Banker, Broker, Gen. Agent, &c.

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AMERICAN LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Only Line Carrying the American Flag.

Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia, for

QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage accommodations unsurpassed.

Rates as low as by any other first-class route.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, Philadelphia.

LOUIS MOESER, 142 Smithfield street; THOS. E. WATT, 78 Fifth avenue; J. J. McCORMICK; Smithfield and Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, WM. TEMPLE, 165 Federal street, Allegheny City.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

SIGN OF THE ANVIL,

No. 50 Wood Street,

Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

ALEX. SPEER & SONS,

SUCCESSORS TO HALL & SPEER,

Globe Plow Works,

DUQUESNE WAY,

Below Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

Plows, Cultivators, Road Scoops, Shovel Moulds, Road and Grading Plows.

POTATOES—500 BUSHELS CHOICE Peach Blows, for sale by

J. B. CANFIELD,
November 22, 1875. 116 Water street.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.

500 Barrels Minnesota Flour.
150 Barrels Rye Flour.
150 Barrels Burmuda Red Onions.
200 Barrels Sweet Michigan Cider.
3 Cars Rye.
100 Bales Choice Wisconsin Hops.

For sale by

ROBT. F. WEDDELL,
347 Liberty street.

The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Track Connections.

LAING & M'KALLIP

347 Liberty, 134 Fifth avenue and 31st street and A. V. R. R.,

DEALER IN

Grain, Feed, Hay, Cement,

LIME, PLASTER AND ANTHRACITE & CANNEL COAL.

New Orleans Sugar & Molasses

"WHITE STAR" FLOUR

FULL LINE GROCERIES.

Watt, Lang & Co.,

172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

SUNDRIES.

100 Bbls. Choice Michigan Apples, carefully packed in good new packages.

2 Cars Choice Michigan White Wheat.

Corn, Oats, Chopped Feed, &c., &c., in store and to arrive. Also—

10 Bales Cotton (2 bushel) Sacks, cheap.

A few hundred of those heavy "India Bags."

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
349 Liberty Street.
Office up stairs.

DECEMBER 10, 1875. de11

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Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in

FLOUR, GROCERIES, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,

No. 11 West Ohio street, Allegheny City. Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce.

PETER KEIL.....JAS. F. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c., 349 LIBERTY STREET,

Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

203 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR, No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,

185 LIBERTY STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Choice Apples, Cranberries, Jersey Sweet Potatoes, and Produce generally received daily. Consignments solicited and prompt returns guaranteed.

JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE

WHOLESALE

Grocers and Produce Dealers,

No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

Great Reduction in the Price

OF

STEAM BOILERS.

THE AMERICAN

Sectional Steam Boiler Co.

Are prepared to furnish their justly celebrated

WEIGAND BOILER!

Of any capacity at prices below that of any other Boiler now in the market. All persons or corporations who contemplate putting in new Boilers should call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. We guarantee our Boilers to be

LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The King and Queen of Greece will make a tour in the spring.

—Secretary Belknap left Washington last Sunday night for Iowa.

—Timothy Dodd, said to be the oldest merchant of Boston, died on Saturday, aged 95.

—Bishop Dupanloup, of Paris, has gone to Rome to urge the canonization of Joan of Arc.

—In the Kentucky Legislature, Hon. W. J. Stone, of Lyon county, was unanimously elected Speaker.

—Captain Jovellar, the new Captain General of Cuba, sailed from Cadiz last Friday for Havana.

—King Alfonso on Saturday had a long conference with Generals Quesada and Martinez Campos.

—David Garvin, a prominent merchant of Fremont, Ohio, accidentally shot and killed himself on Saturday.

—Miss Maggie H. Davis, daughter of Jeff Davis, was married in Memphis, on Saturday morning, to J. Adison Hayes.

—Colonel Sidney A. Stockdale, a member of General Grant's staff during the latter part of the war, died on Christmas at San Diego, Cal.

—Bishop Haven preached to an immense audience at the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal church in Cincinnati on Sunday, subject, "The two Greek books on future life."

—A fire at Piedmont, W. Va., on Saturday, consumed some twenty buildings, ten of which were occupied as stores. The Court house and postoffice were destroyed.

—At Wheeling, W. Va., on Sunday evening, Mary Nicholson, aged thirteen, while crossing the street in front of her father's residence, was run over by a street car and instantly killed.

—The body of Robert Laughlin, aged fifty-one, was found in the creek in the eastern part of Wheeling, on Sunday morning. A Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

—Isaac H. Frothingham, Chief Clerk in the Stamp Department of the Boston Postoffice, was arrested on Saturday, for embezzling stamps, and was held in $6,000 by the United States Commissioner.

—Application will be made to the Canadian Parliament at its next session for an act to incorporate a company to construct a railway tunnel under the Detroit river near Amherstburg, and for other purposes.

—Edward H. Johnson, a noted thief and express robber, has escaped from the Tennessee penitentiary through the means of bribery. He was in for twenty-one years for robbing an express messenger at Memphis last February.

—By an accident at the Centennial building in Philadelphia on Saturday, two workmen, named Retrue and Wells, were killed outright, and another, named George Smith, died at the hospital from injuries received.

—Several of the most prominent citizens of Higham, Mass., were arrested during the past week on indictments for perjury in swearing to a certificate that the capital stock of the Higham Manufacturing Company had been all paid in.

—The following is a summary of moneys invested in Columbus, Ohio, during the past year: Public improvements, $903,900; manufactories, $176,000; business houses, $346,600; miscellaneous improvements, $145,600; dwellings, $614,850; grand total, $2,086,950.

—A dispatch from Atlanta reports Alexander H. Stephens' condition unfavorable. The trouble is a severe cough and expectoration. The bronchial tubes are affected, but not the lungs. His attendants think he cannot recover, and himself recognizes the early approach of death.

—A dispatch from San Diego says Colonel Minz, with Sonora State troops, attacked the main body of Yaqua Indians at Pittshalla on the 3rd of December, and routed them with the loss of about two hundred killed and wounded. The Mexican loss was twenty wounded.

—The amount of the Borke defalcation in Buffalo, as far as can be gleaned from the present state of his (Treasurer's) books, is $350,000. Borke was at Clifton, Ontario, last Friday night, just across the border. His property has been attached by the Sheriff and the banking office of Lyon, Borke & Co. closed.

—Col. Huntington, a special agent of the Postoffice Department, is in Leavenworth, where he has been investigating charges against D. R. Anthony, postmaster. The investigation was public, and after evidence was taken, James F. Legate, who preferred the charges, admitted that they were not sustained, and withdrew them.

—In a gale at Springfield, Ill., last Saturday evening, the roof of the Springfield Iron Company's mill, now in process of erection, was blown off, and a portion of the wall was torn down. The loss is not less than $10,000, and falls principally on the Keystone Iron Roofing Company, of Pittsburgh.

—Dispatches from Jefferson City say the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of Cole county have found indictments against Gen. Crittden and his sons, the general charge being forgery and uttering bogus railway warrants. They also state that Col. Rogers, of Kansas City, was indicted for the same offense.

—The Captain's gig of the ship Izelandia capsized in a heavy sea while en route from East Bay to Pilot Town at the South West Pass of the Mississippi river. It contained Captain Allen, second mate, pilot G. Gersdorf and several seamen. They were washed ashore with the exception of the second mate, who was drowned. A Pilot who started to their rescue brought the survivors to Pilot Town.

—At the caucus meeting of the Republican members of the lower house of the Ohio Legislature, on Saturday night, the following officers were chosen: Chas. H. Grosvenor, of Athens, for Speaker, Wm. Leonard, of Cuyahoga, for Chief Clerk, and Mr. Brown, of Lawrence, for Sergeant-at-Arms. In the Senate caucus H. W. Curtis, of Cuyahoga, was chosen President *pro tem.*, J. C. Donaldson, of Franklin, Chief Clerk, and E. S. Jones, of Lucas, Chief Sergeant-at-Arms.

—At Cincinnati on Saturday Valentine Kessling white, was instantly killed by Geo. Crow, colored. The parties were inmates of a tenement house peopled with whites and blacks. Kessling had threatened Crow, who was physically his inferior, and meeting him in the court-yard of the building, Kessling at once commenced an assault, and was stabbed with a pocket knife, dying almost immediately. Crow surrendered himself at the nearest station house.

—Lottie Peters, who threw her newly born babe over a wall on to the river bank at Columbus, on Thursday night, where it was afterwards found dead, died herself on Sunday in great agony, and rumors are abroad that her end was hastened by violent means. The girl before her death charged that Lee H. Myers, a well-known young lawyer, was the father of the child. Parties who occupy rooms adjoining those of Miss Peters say that Myers was with the girl a short time preceding her death.

—The ship Itaska arrived at San Francisco on Sunday, two hundred and fifty-three days from Baltimore. She had a succession of gales for one hundred and twelve days in the Southern hemisphere. The decks were swept, bulwarks stove, and leaking badly. On August 21st, J. A. Wins, second mate, and Daniel Sheran, seaman, were swept overboard. Three seamen died of hardship and exposure, seventy-five days off Cape Horn. At one time there were only four men for duty. She stopped at Juan Fernandez for water.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Robt. Glasgow, Jr.,	C. C. Smith,
M. B. Emmett,	Magdalena Smith,
F. P. Byrnes,	Sarah Jones,
Pat. Fay,	P. Higgins,
Martin Maluley,	M. V. Marquis,
Theo. Hassetol,	Jacob Schlosthauser,
James Ijtell,	Chas. Myland,
Gottlieb Altwater,	John Richey, (2)
Justice Schaffer,	Bridget Griffin,
August Geisler,	Albert Smith.

Terpsichore.

This evening the second and last term of the season of Prof. James P. Brooks dancing academy will be inaugurated at 39 Fifth avenue. The Wellearned popularity of this temple of terpsichore is its best recommendation, and it is scarcely necessary to say that the high degree of excellence which has always characterized it will not be permitted to deteriorate during the present term upon which it is just entering. The details for the government of the different classes are published in the regular advertisement in another column.

The Great Throng of Purchasers

at Kramer & Vogleson's, 51 Sixth street, during the past two weeks proves the superiority and popularity of their Candies over all others. They have a fresh stock made, and are now ready to supply all who call.

HOME NEWS.

Iron City College.

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. Open day and evening. Students received at any time. For terms call on or address J. C. SMITH, A. M. Principal.

The New Councils.

The new Pittsburgh Councils will meet on Monday at 2 o'clock, to organize.

S. B. COOPER, Messenger.

Removal.

East Enders are hereby notified that hereafter they will find Mr. Harvey the agent for the GAZETTE at the stand formerly occupied by Wm. G. Anderson, Frankstown avenue. Mr. Harvey returns a thousand thanks to those who stood by him with their support during the year just closed, and promises that prompt and careful attention shall merit their patronage during the current year.

CRASHING HOUSES.

Brownsville Avenue Still on the Slide —Three Houses Wrecked on Saturday, and Others Preparing to Fall.

Notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made to secure the ground on Brownsville avenue, it seems determined to keep moving. Mention has been made of the fact that for several days past, the ground has been slipping again, and that many families were moving out of the houses that gave indications of tumbling down. The warm weather and heavy rains that we have had for the last week or two, doubtless made the ground more infirm, and yesterday the slip succeeded in utterly demolishing three houses. Two of them were brick, and were owned by Thomas Miller, Sr.; the other was a frame structure, the property of Mr. Jacob Sheffner. Fortunately the families who had been occupying the houses became aware of their unsafe condition, and had moved out some days before, and consequently no one was hurt.

It is quite likely that a number of other houses will share the same fate, as many of them are standing at angles that give them the appearance of being on a very aggravated spree, and suggest to the beholder that they have fully determined "not to go home till morning."

STAND AND DELIVER.

A Daring Highway Robbery on the Suspension Bridge—A Gang of Thugs Rob and Brutally Maltreat George Lennox, of Allegheny—The Victim Narrowly Escapes a Terrible Death.

Saturday morning about two o'clock a bold highway robbery was committed on the Sixth street bridge. George Lennox, the victim, a clerk in the employ of McKillop's Agency, while on the way to his home on Lacock street, Allegheny, noticed that he was followed by several men, persistently, and he accelerated the speed he was making in order to avoid them. When about in the centre of the bridge he heard the men who were after him move toward him quickly, and the next instant he was grasped by the throat and thrown upon the footpath of the bridge. There were seven men in the gang, and while the others held him, one of the ruffians knelt upon his breast and rifled his pockets. Mr. Lennox is an Irish man by birth, and had in his pocket a gold watch, which in the old country had cost two hundred dollars. This was taken together with about twenty dollars in money —all that was found upon his person. While the robbery was in progress he struggled violently, and this brought upon him a most merciless abuse. Several of the men kicked him repeatedly on the head, face and sides. When they had gotten all his pockets contained, one of them suggested that they throw him into the river. With this intent they raised his body till his shoulders were on a level with the bridge railing, when approaching footsteps frightened them and leaving their victim they fled to Pittsburgh. Mr. Lennox in the first attempt to rise found that his collar bone was broken. He managed to get upon his feet, however, and proceeded to the toll-house where he informed the night watchman of the affair, and proceeded on his way home. He is now confined to his bed at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Shaw, where, in the opinion of the attending physician, he will remain for a week. The extent of his injuries comprise the broken collar bone, several scratches on the upper lip, one of his teeth having been knocked out, and some severe bruises on both his sides. Information of the affair has been left at the Allegheny Mayor's office, but as he is unable to identify his assailants there is little prospect of their capture.

ANOTHER VERSION.

Since writing the above information has come to us that would seem to give the story of the robbery an appearance of tenuity. It is said that sometime before Lennox arrived at the bridge he had a difficulty in a saloon on Sixth street, and Officer Boyle had his attention attracted to him after his assailant had beaten the sidewalk with his body. Subsequently Officer Boyle learned that Lennox was seen going into a house stealthily about six o'clock in the morning. At the time that Lennox says that he was assaulted and robbed Officer Cowell, of the Allegheny police force, happened to be at the bridge, which is the limit of his beat, and he says that scores of people were passing both ways across the bridge, and that the faintest cry for assistance would have immediately summoned a hundred people.

PETROLEUM.

A General Review of the Trade of 1875.

The Oil City *Derrick* in a general review of the oil trade of 1875 says: The year just closed has witnessed a substantial improvement in the position of the oil trade, and the "silver-lining" to the clouds of adversity which so long cast a deep gloom over this region may at last fairly be said to be visible. The deplorable results attending the development of the remarkably prolific fields in the Butler county district have, in a measure, become neutralized, and in all sections there are not wanting indications of renewed prosperity. The crisis through which this region has passed cannot be better shown than by the decline in values of real estate. A careful examination of prices, previous to, and since the discovery of the Butler county district, shows a decline of from sixty to ninety-five per cent. In addition to this we have had a decline of seventy-five to eighty-five per cent. in the value of our staple; and in view of such an extraordinary shrinkage in values it seems the wonder of the age that the trade has not been utterly ruined. That such is not the case to-day speaks well for the years of prosperity that preceded the era of depression, and shows a much greater degree of elasticity than can be found in any other trade.

The chief difficulty in the oil business during the past three years has been the prodigality of nature. The lower districts flowed "rivers of oil," but the enormous yield was not wasted, as in the early years of the trade. A place was found for the whole of it and the whole world has been furnished with the cheapest light it ever had. The stocks were largely increased in Europe and America, and at one time this year the stock of oil held in iron tanks in the Oil Region actually reached upwards of 5,000,000 barrels. This was in April last. Since then an important decrease has taken place. The production, which in December, 1873, was up to 45,000 barrels daily, has since been decreasing, and for this year will not average 25,000 barrels daily. During most of the year the number of wells drilling were small. Latterly the number has increased somewhat, but not sufficiently to materially enlarge the production. The distinguishing feature of the year has been the defining to a certainty of the limits of the large producing territory in the lower districts. The limits of paying territory on the "Eastern Belt," the "Western Belt," and the termini of the "Fourth Sand Cross Belt" have all been reached. In Clarion county the "belt" has also about run out, and the only district that is regarded with any meaningness whatever is that known as McKean county. It is true that so far this district has been the poorest ever developed and it is not the territory that has been found that tends to create distrust, but the fear that some good territory may be found. The development so far shows a different strata from that found in any of the creek or river districts, and besides the district has been "geologically" placed outside the regions in which oil may be expected to be found in large quantities. Upon a general survey of the oil districts it does not appear that there is in any quarter new territory which is at all likely to have any material or long-continued depressing effect. A comparison of the position of consumption and production is even more encouraging than the outlook in regard to the territory. Our full reports of consumption and production are not yet in, but we have sufficient information in respect to both to say, without fear of misleading our patrons, that the consumption is at least 30,000 barrels daily in excess of the production. If there were no other factor to be considered a speedy and large advance in prices would be inevitable; but unfortunately, there are the stocks. The European markets are fairly supplied and here in the Oil Region the stocks are also large and are held by so many different parties, that prices depend more now upon the popular conception of what prices ought to be than the actual statistical position of the article.

As usual the year has not been without its "combinations." The most important was an "association of refiners" in which was to be included all the refiners in the United States. The operations of this association were confined to a few weeks, during which its projectors, by the aid of corrupt railway corporations, actually performed the audacious feat of levying a tax of one-eighth to one-quarter of a cent per gallon on all crude exported. Probably five-sixths to seven-eighths of the refining interest of the country was at one time under the management of the "Central Association." As in all previous associations that have been formed to control the oil trade, the then northern trunk railways were interested, and the basis of the association was the drawback system. However, about the first of July a new outlet was found by way of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the "Refiners' Association," as organized, became thereafter an impossibility.

For Rent.

First class country residence at Emsworth, six miles from the city, on P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. House has eight rooms, marble mantels, hot and cold water bath room and W. C. furnace, &c., &c.; is almost new, and has half an acre of ground attached. Will be rented for one year or a term of years to a reliable tenant. Apply to G. W. SPENCER,
254 Penn avenue.

ALLEGHENY WATER WORKS.

More on the Same Subject.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Your correspondent who signs himself "I. C." certainly sees through very partial eyes; if he did not, he would never have written the article to which he signs "I. C." He says Mr. Paul is better qualified to manipulate political wires than the engines of the Water Works. All who know Mr. Paul know that he is no politician. If he had been he would not have been defeated last year. The members of the Councils well know that Mr. Paul never solicited their support until he was satisfied that the machinery at the works was in such a condition as to warrant him in claiming their support. Not so with the opposition. They took advantage of the breaking of the engines, the conflagration that the gentleman mentions, and the fact that members of Councils are elected a year in advance of the time that they take their seats. I suppose I. C. belongs to that class of the people who during the time of the fire referred to, bewailed the dreadful calamity that was upon them, without looking at what our able Fire Department did without recognizing what the Fire Department of our sister city did and without caring very much for either. He only saw that it would be a good card to defeat Mr. Paul. He again shows that he does not know what he is writing about when he says the engines were wrecks when Mr. Paul surrendered them, and inferentially insults the members of the Water Committee who approved the bill for repairing one pair of the old engines, which bill was paid out of the appropriation of Mr. Paul's year. He forgets, also, that the new engine supplied the city with water while the old engines were being repaired.

He also takes occasion to compliment Mr. Megraw for his letter, which I think has been fully answered by Mr. Paul.

I trust the most competent man will secure the position. H.

A Challenge from Mr. Megraw.

ALLEGHENY, December 31, 1875.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I find on perusal of your valuable paper this morning, that ex-Superintendent Paul appears in print, and one would think, to read his communication, that I was a wonderful man; that Samson was nowhere alongside of me, for, I judge that it would be a difficult thing, if he were in the land of the living, to carry Alleghany city in his pockets; yet, "Hon." Wm. Paul asserts that I do. But the article speaks for itself. As is his usual custom he gets away out on "the ragged edge" of side issues. He has not the manliness to go before the people of Allegheny on his merits, but seeks to be elevated once more into office by a tirade of abuse of the present efficient Superintendent of Water Works, and the branding of those citizens of Allegheny, who do not endorse him for the position as "lukewarm milk and water." As to carrying Alleghany in my pocket, it couldn't be done, pocket ain't big enough, and if it was I am pretty strong, but the load would be too big for me. As to the startling errors in my letter regarding the "Big Engine" my facts were taken from the Comptroller's books as to its "original" and "actual" cost.

My views on consolidation, or the getting of any contracts I may see fit to bid for are matters of private interest and have nothing to do with the election of a Superintendent of Water Works; "a water famine;" "scarcity of water at Fourth of July conflagrations;" "old rickety engines not worth repairing;" or non-repaired, and in good working order; patent squirting funnels, of cast iron and of enormous size, that now stand, or that lately did stand in the Water Works' yard, as a monument to the brilliant conception, forethought and mechanical skill and ingenuity of some body; or the inability or inefficiency of a certain ex-Superintendent of the Water Works. As to my forgetting more than Paul, Jr. ever knew I never so stated, but it would not require much brain power to do so judging from the change in and about the Water Works during the last year. I do not ask the public to pass judgment upon Paul, Jr., or upon the efficiency and ability of the present Superintendent of the Water Works. But, let Mr. Paul call the members of former water committees and the members of last year together, and if I am not sustained in my statements I am ready to step down and out, and publicly withdraw all the charges I have made, and no "milk-and-water and lukewarm" statements either. I stated facts in my first communication, and if Mr. Paul is very anxious, I still have a few more. If he is desirous of getting out on side issues, I am ready at all times to show up. Now Brother Paul, Jr., give us some facts and figures as to the cost and use of the "Monumental Cast Iron Funnel" I referred to before; the construction of furnaces under boilers, etc.; the scarcity of water; condition of engines, after supervision of from seven to eight years continually by you; untidy and disorderly condition of things in general in and about the water works—which were a disgrace to the city—but which to-day present a far different aspect, everything being in apple pie order. The present Superintendent has wrought this change in one short year, while you handled the reins for from seven to eight years. It is a very difficult thing for you, Paul, Jr., knows, to write or dictate an article, but if he will have Councils convene, I stand ready to go before that body with him and discuss this whole business. All I ask is about one hour's speech, and he may have three hours and let the Council or the public decide if I am right or wrong.

Your JOHN MEGRAW.

"NEW YEAR'S."

How the Holiday Passed.

There was nothing special in the observance of "New Year's" to mark it above similar holidays, unless it was the exceptionally fine weather, which was more like what might have been expected on a May day, than in January. The custom of making calls was diligently adhered to by the young gentlemen, and all afternoon the carriages were living pictures, filled with merry hearted and dapper occupants. The places of public amusement were very largely patronized. Pittock's dinner to the newsboys' was given at City Hall, and the manner in which it came off was enthusiastic in their demonstrations of approval as ever. The promenades were crowded with pedestrians in the afternoon. The day wound up in many homes with social gatherings. And so passed the day quietly, but generally in an enjoyable way.

Sunday School Childrens' Christmas Jubilee.

New Year's morning of 1876, at Dr. Swift's church is one that will long be remembered, not only by the nine hundred children assembled there to receive their annual treat, but by the Superintendent, teachers and kind friends, who give not only their material aid, but their encouragement by their presence. The decorations, though not the most extensive, showed rare taste and skill in the arrangement. Suspended from the pulpit chandeliers was "Happy New Year." Under the centre of that was a portrait of the venerable Dr. Swift, executed in crayon by one of his youthful admirers, then a young lady of sixteen, now the mother of little ones who have taken her place in the Sabbath school. Immediately under the portrait was "1876" and "Welcome." The church was filled to its utmost capacity with the Infant school, Third ward Mission school, the Orphans, and the large school. After singing and prayer, Dr. O. L. Miller, Superintendent, introduced John S. Slagle, Esq., Superintendent of the Infant school, who made some feeling remarks, referring to the year he had been connected with the school, changes time had made, the venerable pastor now gone, and the portrait, above referred to. Just before the distribution of the candies, James McBrier, Esq., came forward, and with a few appropriate remarks in behalf of the teachers, presented the late Superintendent, John C. McCombs, Esq., a handsome arm chair as a token of their regard for him. To add to the pleasure of the occasion, Mr. McC. was taken entirely by surprise, and in a feeling manner returned his thanks, saying he would chair-ish it, (What a pun) always.

Dr. Swift then made a few remarks, and the schools were then dismissed. Who enjoyed the occasion the most, children or older ones, is a question yet unsolved. Certainly the sight of those happy little ones, fully repaid those who gave their labor and money, and brought back to our remembrance vividly the time when we were as they are. True it is that it is as good to give as to receive.

Mr. Gatewood's Case.

The *Monthly Elevator* makes reference in the past number to the case of Mr. Thomas Gatewood, the colored gentleman who, until recently, was employed as stamping clerk in the Post Office. The circumstances of the case are familiar to our readers. A letter was missed in the Post Office; Mr. Gatewood was arrested; a hearing was had before the United States Commissioner, and not a scintilla of evidence was produced to show that he was responsible for the abstraction of the missive. He was accordingly discharged from custody, and subsequently relieved of his position. The *Elevator*, in commenting upon the case, says: "Thomas Gatewood has feelings as finely attuned to all the noblest impulses of humanity as though he were the whitest man in Pittsburgh. To-day he is suffering under an acute sense of wrong, and while, as we think, he has wisely abandoned his intention of bringing suit for damages, we earnestly hope that the kind hearted and honorable Postmaster Negley will not permit a shade of suspicion to darken the character of his former and always faithful employee, if in his power to do so. Gatewood's reputation is worth more than a king's ransom to himself and his family. It is his life. His acquittal without a trial is a vindication, but he asks reparation for wrong done to him, and he should receive it at once."

ROUBIE RECOVERING.

Riddle Admitted to Bail in $2,000—He Asserts His Innocence of the Assault.

Roubie, the man who was so severely cut in the neck on Friday night opposite the Union Hotel, has been declared out of danger by the physicians, and Fred Riddle, who was arrested and charged with the assault, yesterday morning released on furnishing bonds of $2,000 for his appearance before the Mayor. Riddle says that he did not cut Roubie. At the time the man was wounded he was surrounded by a crowd, and the accused claims that he was not near enough to him to use a knife upon him.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

In compliance with Section 6th of an Act of Assembly, approved April 20th, A. D. 1874, entitled an Act to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of Municipalities, &c., I have the honor to present the following report of the Assets and Liabilities of said city.

Very Respectfully,
R. M. SNODGRASS,
Controller City of Pittsburgh.

ASSETS.

Estimated value Monongahela Wharf	$325,000 00
Estimated value Allegheny Wharf	100,000 00
Gas Franchise 12,500,000 feet free annually	156,250 00
Diamond Market House and Grounds	650,000 00
Fifth Ward Market House and Grounds	16,000 00
Fifth Avenue Market House and Grounds	150,000 00
South Side Market House and Grounds	125,000 00
Borough Hall, Carson street	12,000 00
South Side Wharf	35,000 00
Ewalt street Wharf	9,500 00
Burrows street Wharf	43,000 00
Weigh Scales	5,050 00
Gas Lamps 2,114	105,700 00
City Poor Farm, Building and Improvements	180,425 00
Penn House Property, Buildings and Improvements	43,700 00
Snyder Square, Second avenue Park and other Property	131,600 00
City building and Furniture	750,000 00
	$2,838,225 00

WATER DEPARTMENT.

Old Water Works	$ 960,248 00
New Water Works, Pipes, &c., Cost	4,440,000 00
Fire Plugs from South Side Buroughs	6,820 00
	$5,407,068 00

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Central Station House, Furniture, &c.	$12,611 00
Lots " " Eleventh ward	5,628 00
" " " Twelfth Ward	11,590 00
" " " Fourteenth Ward	6,848 30
" " " Seventeenth Ward	7,238 80
" " " Nineteenth Ward	11,624 00
" " " Twenty-fifth Ward	114 00
" " " Thirtieth Ward	11,198 00
" " " Thirty-Sixth Ward	13,474 00
Police Telegraph, Contract Price	6,000 00
Two Additional Dials	500 00
	$ 86,826 30
Lien on avenues, paved under Penn avenue act and interest advanced	$5,361,200 00
Amount in Compromise Sinking Fund Due from Nation Trust Co., Including interest to June 15, 1875, date of Composition	415,817 58

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

First Ward.

Lot 40x38 Fourth avenue	$ 8,000 00
Engine House, three stories	6,000 00
Lot 30x42 Liberty street	5,250 00
Store House, three stories	7,425 00
Engine, Hose Carriage, Furniture, &c.	
	$ 26,675 00

Second Ward.

Lot 20x60 Smithfield street	$ 14,000 00
Engine House	4,500 00
Lot 20x90 Second avenue	4,300 00
Brick Stable, two stories	3,800 00
Engine, Hose Carriage, Furniture, &c.	12,675 00
	$ 39,275 00

Third Ward.

Lot 30x100 Seventh avenue	$ 12,000 00
Engine House, three stories, and stable	20,000 00
Engine, Hose Carriage, Hook and Ladder, &c.	12,740 00
	$ 44,740 00

Sixth Ward.

Lot 25x115 Fifth avenue	$ 8,250 00
Engine House, two stories, and stable	5,000 00
Engine, Hose Carriage, Furniture, &c.	10,762 00
	$ 24,012 00

Ninth Ward.

Lot 20x120 Penn avenue	$ 7,000 00
Engine House and Stable, two stories	5,000 00
Engine, Hose Carriage, Furniture, &c.	3,970 00
	$ 15,970 00

Eleventh Ward.

Lot 40x80 Centre avenue	$ 5,000 00
Engine House and Stable, two stories	11,000 00
Engine, Hose Carriage, Furniture, &c.	7,575 00
	$ 23,575 00

Twelfth Ward.

Lot 20x120 Penn avenue	$ 7,000 00
Engine House and Stable, two stories	2,500 00
Engine, Hose Carriage, Furniture, &c.	8,902 00
	$ 18,402

Seventeenth Ward.

Lot 30x80 Forty-fourth street	$ 2,500 00
Engine House and Stable, two stories	11,000 00
Engine, Hose Carriage, Furniture, &c.	8,330 00
	$ 21,830 00

Nineteenth Ward.

Lot 50x80 Hiland avenue	$ 3,000 00
Engine House and Stable, two stories	14,000 00
Engine, Hose Carriage, Furniture, &c.	11,332 00
	$ 28,332 00

Twenty-fourth Ward.

Lot 24x120 Carson street	$ 4,500 00
Engine House, three stories	6,000 00
Frame House in rear	2,000 00
Furniture, &c.	1,300 00
	$ 13,800 00

Twenty-sixth Ward.

Lot 23x120 Sarah street	$ 3,200 00
Engine House and Stable, two stories	7,000 00
Engine, Hose Carriage, Furniture, &c.	11,395 00
	$ 21,595 00

Twenty-ninth Ward.

Lot 24x100 Bingham street	$ 3,500 00
Engine House and Stable	13,000 00
Engine, Hose Carriage, Furniture, &c.	8,700 00
	$ 25,200 00

Thirty-sixth Ward.

Lot 36x140 Chestnut street	$ 3,000 00
Engine House and Stable	12,000 00
	$ 15,

Moveable Property.

1 Extra Steam Engine	$ 2,500 00
1 Extra Steam Engine	4,000 00
1 Old Steam Engine	1,000 00
1 Old Hook and Ladder	100 00
2 Extra Hose Carriages	500 00
1 Old Buck Wagon	50 00
2 Old Hose Carriages	300 00
3 Old Supply Wagons	300 00
1 Set Engine Fluses	280 63
2 Fire Grates for Engines	15 00
4,000 feet New Hose	5,600 00
5,000 feet Old Hose	1,000 00
50 Set New Couplings	400 00
35 Male Portion Couplings	100 00
Hose Connections and Tools	530 00
75 feet Suction Hose	300 00
Harness, Leather, Tools, &c.	125 00
New Harness	75 00
Feed and Supplies	1,758 00
	$ 19,033 00

Property in Charge of Officers.

Chief Engineer's Buggy	200 00
Chief Engineer's Horse	250 00
Assist. Chief Engineer's Buggy	200 00
Asst. Chief Engineer's Horse	250 00
Fuel and Supply Wagon	250 00
Horse	250 00
Office Furniture and Fixtures	500 00
Fire Alarm Telegraph, Fixtures, Wires, &c.	75,000 00
	$ 76,900 00
	$ 414,359 00

LIABILITIES.

Old Municipal City Loan Coupons due	$ 64,000 00
Funded Debt Renewal Bonds Registered	187,300 00
Funded Debt Renewal Bonds Coupon	312,500 00
Funded Debt Renewal Bonds Registered	121,000 00
Lawrenceville Bonds, Borough Loan	9,689 54
Market House Property Bonds	65,000 00
Market House Erection Bonds	25,000 00
Water Extension Bonds Coupon	210,100 00
Water Extension Bonds Coupon	188,000 00
Water Extension Bonds Coupon	215,200 00
Water Extension Bonds Coupon	1,072,100 00
Water Extension Bonds Coupon	131,000 00
Water Extension Bonds Registered, Exchanged for Coupons 1893 to 1898	308,100 00
Water Extension Bonds Registered 1898	2,288,900 00
Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Turnpike Bonds Registered 1881	40,000 00
Uncompromised R. R. Bonds 1883	50,000 00
Fire Department Loan Bonds 1892	200,000 00
Temporary Loan Bonds, for Payment of Interest on Streets Paved Under Penn Avenue Act 1877	46,560 00
Temporary Loan Bonds for Payment of Interest on Streets Paved Under Penn Avenue Act 1876	350,000 00
Temporary Loan Bonds for Payment of Interest on Streets Paved Under Penn Avenue Act 1879	125,000 00
Temporary Loan Bonds for Payment of Interest on Streets Paved Under Penn Avenue Act 1879	143,000 00
Municipal Consolidated Loan 1904	210,000 00
Compromised R. R. Bonds Coupon 4 Per Cent. 1913	328,000 00
Compromised R. R. Bonds 5 Per Cent. 1913	1,528,600 00
Compromised R. R. Bonds Registered Exchange 1913	276,000 00
Compromised R. R. Bonds Registered 1913	44,200 00
Compromised R. R. Scrip	1,269 38
City Building Bonds 1880	260,000 00
	$8,702,038 92

Streets Paved Under Penn Avenue Act.

Penn avenue, West End	68,000 00
Penn avenue, East End	356,500 00
Frankstown avenue	60,000 00
Cedar street	6,500 00
Taylor street	12,500 00
Winebiddle street	9,000 00
Elm street	11,500 00
Ella street	12,000 00
Main street No. 1	10,000 00
Main street No. 2	36,400 00
Collins avenue	20,000 00
Nevile street	35,000 00
Fifth avenue	510,000 00
Shady lane and Walnut street	65,500 00
Second avenue	533,000 00
Bedford avenue	124,800 00
Wylie avenue	110,100 00
Hiland avenue No. 1	179,500 00
Hiland Avenue No. 2	68,000 00
Jane Street	39,700 00
Webster Avenue	121,800 00
Butler Street	144,600 00
Pearl Street	19,100 00
Forbes Street No. 1	483,100 00
Brownsville and Washington	213,600 00
Soho, Wadsworth, Boston and Emmett	130,000 00
Forbes Street No. 2	50,000 00
Canon, Main and Chestnut	161,000 00
Ellsworth Avenue	186,000 00
Liberty Avenue	368,300 00
Stanton Avenue	348,100 00
Thirty-third Street	130,900 00
Lincoln Avenue	172,290 00
	$4,796,700 00
Ormsby Bonds, Borough issue Coupon 1881	10,000 00
East Birmingham Bonds, Borough Issue Coupon	100,000 00
Common Bonds, Borough Issue, Registered 1868 to 1874	25,446 52
Sewerage Bonds, Borough Issue, Registered 1883	8,000 00
Warrants, Borough Issue 1869 to 1872	1,518 67
Claims, no date	78 85
Paving Bonds, no date	26,878 11
Contractors' Claims, Street Paving	54 51
St. Clair Warrants, Borough Issue	880 08
St. Clair Promissory Notes 1873	2,000 00
Borough Birmingham Coupon Bonds, Market House, Borough Issue 1876 to 1886	84,500 00
Bounty Bonds, no date	69 60
Paving Bonds, 1871 to 1876	2,615 54
Paving Bonds Issued by the City of Pittsburgh, 1879	13,071 75
Borough South Pittsburgh Coupon Bonds, Borough Issue, 1877	6,000 00
Paving and Bounty Bonds, Borough Issue, 1870	314 35
Borough Allentown Bonds, Borough Issue, no date	288 00
Warrants Borough Issue, no date	88 59
Borough Mt. Washington Bonds, Coupon 1880	10,000 00
Borough Union, Judgment and Costs, March Term, 1872	90 86
Borough Temperanceville Paving Bonds, 10 Annual Instalments	28,280 58
Claims, Lee Robinson	20 00
Walnut Street Paving Bonds, Payable in Annual Instalments	12,069 32
Main Street Paving Bonds, 10 Years, Payable in Annual Instalments, Issued Under Borough Law	41,669 94
	$ 373,435 27

RECAPITULATION OF ASSETS.

Miscellaneous	$2,838,225 00
Police Department Property	86,826 30
Fire " "	419,359 00
Water " "	5,407,068 00
Liens on Property paved under Penn Avenue Act	5,361,200 00
Outstanding Taxes	264,782 48
Due from Nation Trust Co.	415,817 58
Amount in Compromise Commissioners Sinking Fund	215,000 00
Cash in Treasury	41,406 91
	$15,049,685 27

LIABILITIES.

Bonded Indebtedness	$8,702,038 90
Street Improvement Bonds, under Penn Avenue Act	4,796,700 00
Bonds, Warrants, &c., Issued by Borroughs	348,294 20
Bonds issued by City under Borough Laws for Grading and Paving Sundry